

BARBADIANS OF THE CAROLINAS

American Spirit

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

JULY/AUGUST 2017

The Buzz
About
**Beehive
Ovens**

A Slice of History

*The Savory and Sweet
Origins of Pies*

St. Augustine's
Gonzalez-Alvarez
House

**BENJAMIN
FRANKLIN'S JUNTO**

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Road Trip



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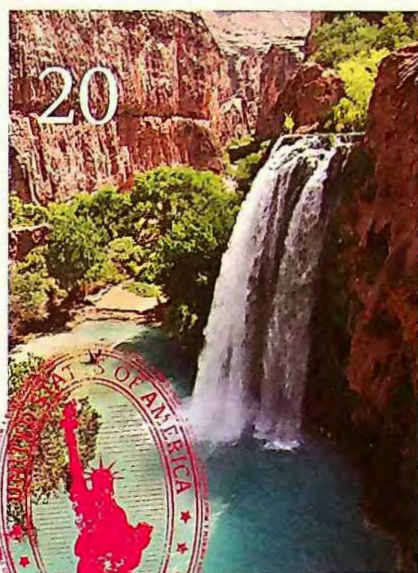
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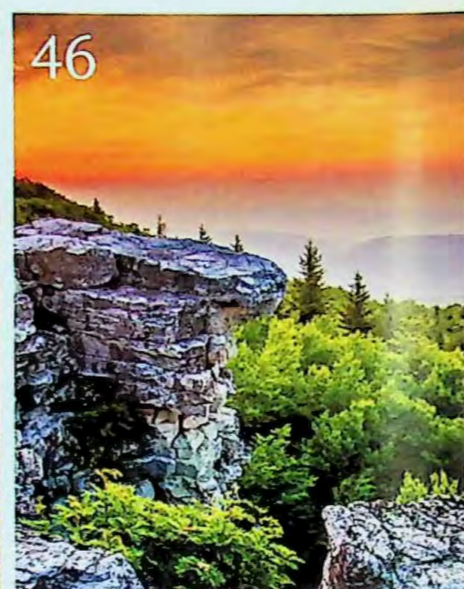
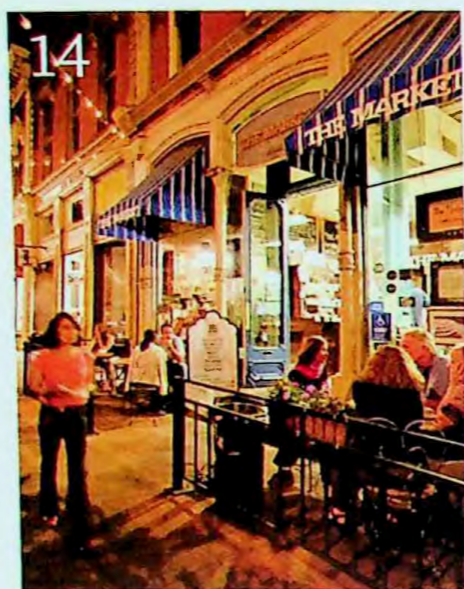
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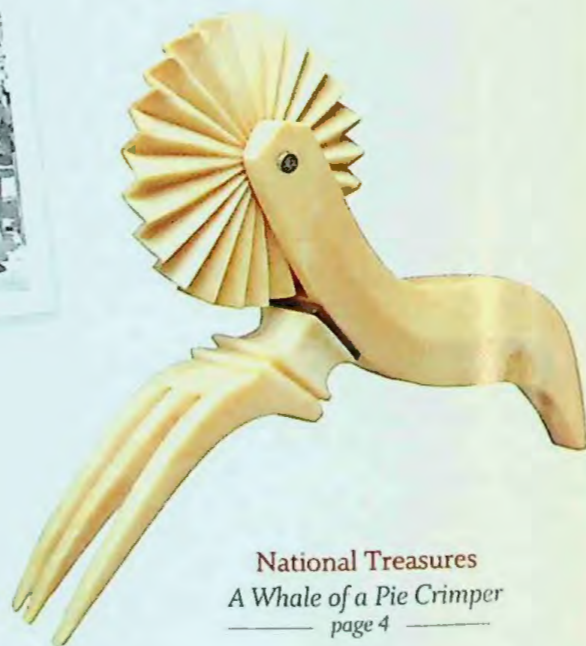
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From the President General

When settlers emigrated from their native England to America's shores, they brought with them recipes, cookbooks and a love of pies. These early versions of pie preserved food and kept fillings fresh during the winter months. By the 1700s, pies were part of celebrations, picnics and hard-fought competitions at county fairs. Though its origins can be traced back to the ancient Egyptians, today's many forms of sweet and savory pie have made it an iconic American dish.

Hungry for pie now? Why not try to bake one in a beehive oven? We explore the design and utility of this special oven, named for its domed or oval shape, which increased the quantity of food that could be baked and how long the temperature could be maintained. We also marvel at a historic Dutch home's beehive oven that still works.



Our Historic Homes piece features the González-Alvarez House, the oldest surviving Spanish colonial dwelling in St. Augustine, Fla. A National Historic Landmark, the house dates to 1723 and showcases both Spanish and British Colonial architectural details and styles.

In the late 18th century, DAR Patriot Ebenezer Zane forged a path through the Northwest Territory from Wheeling, W.Va., to Maysville, Ky., through present-day Ohio. That frontier road became known as Zane's Trace. During the Revolutionary War, Zane and his brothers defended Fort Henry against two American Indian attacks. Zane played a significant role in the early economic and social development of Ohio Country and helped put Ohio on the path to statehood.

Many of South Carolina's first settlers were from Barbados. This tiny West Indian colony had a great impact on Carolina's commercial and legal systems, and those influences can still be seen in the architecture and culture of Charleston, S.C.

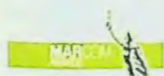
In Visions of America, we take an all-American adventure through each of the 50 states and the District of Columbia, highlighting some of the wild and wonderful places that make our nation unique.

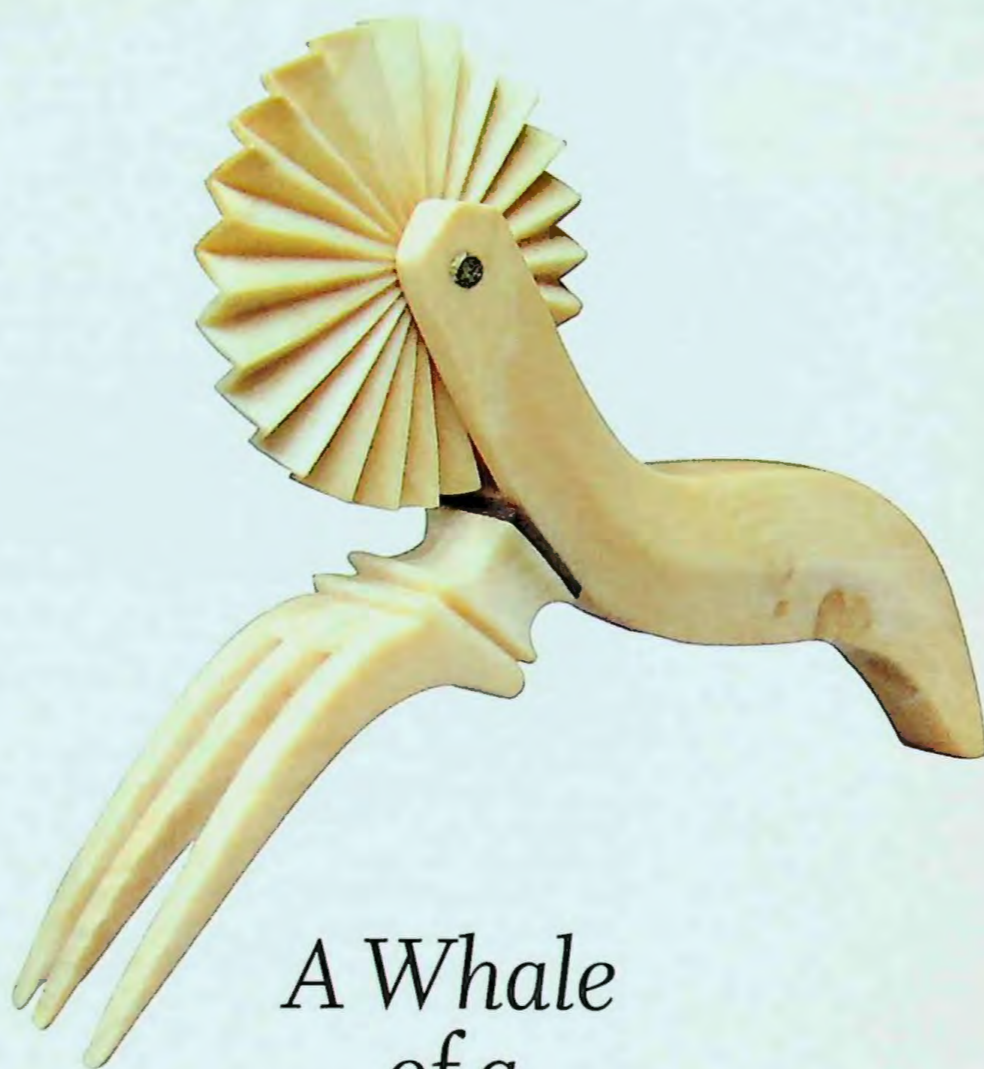
When I'm not traveling across the country on DAR business, I call Arvada, Colo., home. I'm thrilled that this issue's Spirited Adventures department lands in our beautiful state capital.

To commemorate World War I's centennial, Whatnot includes coverage of DAR members' war relief efforts during and after that conflict. Today's Daughters honors Taryn Edmonds, a Philadelphia paralegal who volunteers her time doing pro bono legal work in her city.

The work of these and many other DAR members has precedence in an early American club: Benjamin Franklin's Junto, a group devoted to self-improvement and civic engagement. Its members also made many enhancements to their community, spearheading volunteer fire-fighting clubs, developing the first subscription library and promoting concepts like a public hospital. Today's DAR members can identify with these early volunteer efforts.

Ann Turner Dillon





A Whale of a Pie Crimper

Today's pie crusts are sealed with fluted-edged pastry wheels made of stainless steel, while your ancestors used ones made of a much more interesting material—whale teeth. Sailors on whaling ships had a lot of downtime waiting for the big catch, and they passed some of it by carving whale bones and teeth into decorative or useful objects. Smaller whale teeth became hand tools such as this pie crimper or

"jagger." Its curved handle reflects the shape of the tooth. The fluted wheel sealed the upper and lower pie crusts and trimmed the edges; the fork extension pricked the upper crust to let steam out. Undoubtedly many housewives in whaling ports owned a jagger such as this, likely made by their sailor husbands on one of their long whaling voyages.

The jagger was donated by Etta H. Handy, Boston Tea Party DAR Chapter, Boston, Mass., in 1964. 🍪



For the People

Philadelphia Daughter finds fulfillment in serving others

IN 2013, Taryn Edmonds made a big career change. After working for more than 12 years as a psychotherapist and behavioral health specialist with disadvantaged Philadelphia families, she completely switched gears and became a paralegal.

"As a psychotherapist, I was constantly aware that people weren't getting the services they needed," said the regent of the Philadelphia DAR Chapter, Philadelphia, Pa. "I saw an opportunity to be even more helpful as a legal professional."

From the beginning, Mrs. Edmonds appreciated many things about her new job—the pay was great, and the variety of tasks kept her mind sharp—but there was one thing missing: "Paralegals are very isolated from the people they're helping," she said, "and I really missed that face-to-face, direct service to clients."

Fortunately for Mrs. Edmonds, her law firm prioritized pro bono legal work.

A few months after starting her new job, Mrs. Edmonds found a place to serve at Philadelphia VIP, a nonprofit that matches community members with needed legal services. Each month, Mrs. Edmonds volunteers her time, expertise and legal services to help clients who are facing foreclosure navigate the complex legal process.

The tasks she performs vary from week to week and month to month, but they include conducting intake interviews at city hall, drafting legal documents or serving as a notary. She tries to handle each interaction with compassion and understanding.

"I know it takes a lot for someone to ask for help, so I'm always tapping back into my therapeutic tools," she said. "My first job is to make them feel comfortable. Then I try to educate and empower them. Even if they don't get to keep their home, I want to give them the knowledge that they have options and the confidence that they're going to get over this hump."

Giving back has been a lifelong mission for Mrs. Edmonds. "I was always finding ways to volunteer," she said. "It's very rewarding to help others and make a difference in someone's life. It's also very easy. It often doesn't take a lot to help someone else, so why not?"

That spirit of service is one of the things that drew her to DAR in 2013.

Growing up, she was aware of her ancestry and family ties to the American Revolution. Her uncle was in the Sons of the American Revolution, and she had an aunt in the DAR. "I finally got to a point in my life when I realized I should do this, too," she said.

The application process took almost two years to complete, but Mrs. Edmonds became a member in July 2015. She became involved immediately, serving as chapter regent and as a page at various events.

She also volunteers her genealogy services to anyone who needs them.

"I'll ask strangers on the street if they know details about their family tree," she said. "If they don't, I encourage them to get started. There's a generation that's losing touch with

"I'll ask strangers on the street if they know details about their family tree. There's a generation that's losing touch with their grandparents. If we don't interview them now, we're going to be missing huge chunks of our family stories."

their grandparents. If we don't interview them now, we're going to be missing huge chunks of our family stories."

She was disappointed to miss the opportunity to page at Continental Congress this year, but had a good reason: She and her husband, Kevin Kennedy, are expecting their first baby together. Mrs. Edmonds is also mom to Robert and Gabriela and stepmom to Kandyce. The family enjoys exploring the outdoors, traveling to historic sites and museums, and stopping at antique and rummage sales.

"People always ask me where I get my energy from and I tell them, 'This is what life is supposed to be like.'" 🌿

whatnot



Bulletin No. 12

National Society Daughters of the American Revolution

HOME SERVICE

Will you help "win the war" by bringing some brightness into the family hearth, trying to outdo the wife, mother or child of some American soldier or sailor at the front?

Nothing takes the spirit out of a brave man "on the firing line" quicker than a letter from some loved one or home telling of family privations, family loneliness, family loss of what the brave kills for him and for those he left at home.

Will we each Daughter of the American Revolution make it part of her war work to become a "mom" to an American soldier's or sailor's family by making it a part of her service to her country to bring happy little surprises, unexpected pleasures into the lives of these sorely tried women and children, thus giving them something bright, something cheering, something happy to write about to him?

An automobile ride into the woods to gather fragrant autumn leaves, or to select nuts for winter use, a picnic to a farm house, cooking home with gifts of apples and vegetables, a party back for the kids, having when holidays come, and remembering them with a birthday cake, a gift or a letter, a Christmas present, or a subscription to an illustrated paper or magazine for "mother", and Christmas plans talked over for weeks with notes to Santa Claus—these are some ways in which you can help the wife of the American man "on duty", bringing "home" you that she may feel her "home", helping her so she can arrange to do her "duty" for Uncle Sam, saving at the end the children have the joy of doing his Christmas Eve and making it for him, bringing the magazines and helping the children read the papers that they may put on each magazine the one year stamp to carry it to some American soldier or sailor—all these things will get a patch of blue in an otherwise gray day for the family whose husband and father has gone "to the front".

Little by little the common-sense will come of the gratitude of the past they are playing a helping hand by doing the things that will cheer him, and the women and the Daughters of the American Revolution, made aware by the tragedy of war, will have helped the men to give the best "to the cause".

If each Daughter loves and obeys on this suggestion, in at least 100,000 American homes, life for the women and children will be happier, and the letters from these homes will not discourage and sicken the men who receive them.

Will you help in the service?

MRS. WILLIAM HENRY WAT,
Publicity Director, War Relief Service Committee, N. E. D. A. R.
1726 Cambridge Road, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Aug. 29, 1917

World War I Centennial

A Look Back at DAR's War Relief Efforts

AS SOON AS THE UNITED STATES entered World War I in April 1917, the DAR sprung into action to meet the challenges and help in creative and compassionate ways. Recognizing the need for a special committee to coordinate and organize relief work, members established the War Relief Service Committee. Volunteer efforts ranged from knitting and sewing garments for soldiers to sponsoring French war orphans and conserving food.

The committee published a series of bulletins informing the DAR membership of ways they could serve the cause. One of the most widely circulated was Bulletin No. 12 dated April 29, 1917, which asked DAR members to brighten the lives of families of military members by "making it a part of her service to her country to bring happy little surprises, unexpected pleasures into the lives of these sorely-tried women and children, thus giving them something bright, something cheering, something happy to write about to 'him.'"

Many DAR members served as nurses in World War I, including Jane A. Delano, leader of the American Red Cross Nursing Service. After the war DAR members continued to support initiatives to help those suffering from the devastation in European towns such as Tilloloy, France.

To learn more about how the DAR contributed to the World War I effort, visit: www.dar.org/archives/dar-support-initiatives-during-world-war-one. To see how Today's DAR is encouraging its members and others to commemorate the centennial of the war, explore the many resources included in DAR President General Ann Dillon's blog post: <http://blog.dar.org/world-war-one-centennial>.



Clara Hadley Wait (above right, in her Navy League uniform) served as Publicity Director of the DAR World War I Relief Service Committee.

Remembrances of War

The National World War I Museum in Kansas City, Mo., is commemorating the Great War with several new exhibitions. The following may be of special interest to *American Spirit* readers:



German gun position dugout made of cast concrete in the U.S. sector of the Battle of Saint-Mihiel in France

Through August 20, 2017 "Fields of Battle, Lands of Peace: The Doughboys 1917-1918"

An outdoor photographic exhibition features Michael St. Maur Sheil's portraits of World War I battlefields. Once places of violence and devastation, these landscapes are now shown as beautiful testaments to peace and remembrance.



Through October 15, 2017 "Vive l'Amérique: French Children Welcome Their American Ally"

When the United States officially entered the Great War in April 1917, a Parisian schoolteacher asked his students to draw and write how they thought the Americans' help would affect their lives. For the first time anywhere in the world, 30 of these drawings will be on exhibit, on loan from Le Vieux Montmartre Historical Society.

To learn more about these and other exhibits at the museum, visit www.theworldwar.org/visit/upcoming-events.

DAR Honored With Appointment to Prestigious Commission



DAR Honorary President General Lynn Forney Young has been appointed by House Speaker Paul Ryan to a national commission to plan the 250th anniversary of the United States in July 2026.

The United States Semiquincentennial Commission was established in July 2016 to facilitate national plans to observe and com-

memorate the 250th anniversary of the United States. The commission includes eight members of Congress, 16 private citizens and eight federal officials and ex-officio members. The group, which will meet at Philadelphia's Independence Hall, will solicit ideas and develop a report that will provide recommendations to the President and Congress within two years of its formation.

"On behalf of the 185,000 members of the Daughters of the American Revolution, I am honored to serve on this important

Commission representing the memory and the spirit of the men and women who achieved American Independence," said Commissioner Young. "We are excited to collaborate with individuals and organizations across the country to celebrate 250 years of America's freedoms, as well as the rights and responsibilities of citizenship. We look forward to celebrating our nation's incredible history and fostering a renewed appreciation for all of the Americans who founded our nation and ensured its progress through the generations."

Commissioner Young served as President General from 2013–2016. Highlights of her administration included celebrations related to the 125th anniversary of the founding of DAR; members' accumulation of a collective 14.5 million hours of volunteer service; and a GUINNESS WORLD RECORDS™ title awarded to DAR for the most letters for military personnel collected in one month.

If you have ideas for the U.S. Semiquincentennial Commission to consider as they develop plans, please email them to America250@nsdar.org.

In the Galleries

Through December 30, 2017

"Curious Revolutionaries: The Peales of Philadelphia"

American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia, Pa.

The exhibit reveals the role of the influential Peale family in shaping early American culture. In 1786, Charles Willson Peale converted his portrait studio into one of the nation's first successful public museums, housed in the American Philosophical Society from 1794 to 1810. The exhibit showcases the family's letters and diaries, as well as sketchbooks, painting palettes, hollow-cut silhouettes and watercolors.

For more information, visit www.apsmuseum.org/curious-revolutionaries-the-peales-of-philadelphia.

Through March 25, 2018 "Trailblazing: 100 Years of National Parks"

Smithsonian National Postal Museum, Washington, D.C.

Featuring original postage stamp art from the U.S. Postal Service and artifacts loaned by the National Park Service, "Trailblazing" explores the surprising ways that mail moves to, through and from our national parks.

For more, visit www.postalmuseum.si.edu/trailblazing.

Through June 2018

"Religion in Early America"

National Museum of American History, Washington, D.C.

The exhibit explores the roles that religion played in the development of the United States from the Colonial era through the 1840s. Visitors will be able to see George Washington's christening robe from 1732, Thomas Jefferson's "The Life and Morals of Jesus of Nazareth," also known as "The Jefferson Bible," and Wampum beads. Other significant objects include Massachusetts Bay Colony founder John Winthrop's circa-1630 communion cup; a Torah scroll on loan from New York's Congregation Shearith Israel, founded in 1654; a chalice used by John Carroll, the first Roman Catholic bishop in the United States and founder of Georgetown University; and a first edition of the Book of Mormon.

For more information, visit www.americanhistory.si.edu/exhibitions/religion-early-america.

Through August 2018

"Cultivating America's Gardens"

National Museum of American History, Washington, D.C.

A joint venture between the Smithsonian Libraries and Smithsonian Gardens, "Cultivating America's Gardens" gives visitors a snapshot of the history of the American garden from its earliest beginnings to now. The exhibit covers:

- The scientific research of New World plants and trees that occurred in America in the 1600s and 1700s
- The rise of suburban lawns that sprang up in the mid-1880s
- The lush landscapes of the Gilded Age
- The lavish gardens of World's Fairs
- Victory Gardens, which spread nationwide during World Wars I and II to help with war efforts



The exhibit also highlights the beginning of botanical gardens, including what's considered America's first: the garden started by John Bartram in Philadelphia in 1728.

Visitors can also learn about landscape architecture, which emerged in the early to mid-1800s largely through the efforts of Andrew Jackson Downing, sometimes called the "father of landscape architecture," and his friend, Frederick Olmsted Sr. Downing popularized the lawn in America, borrowing heavily from English concepts. After Downing's death in 1852 at age 36, Olmsted worked with Downing associate Calvert Vaux on a number of projects, including a design for New York City's Central Park.

The exhibit examines the American seed industry, plant breeding and sustainable gardening. On display are early horticulture publications such as Philip Miller's 1768 *The Gardener's Dictionary*, as well as trade catalogs, stereographs, lantern slides, illustrations and color photography that played an important role in spreading horticultural knowledge and influencing the design of today's American garden.

Curator Kelly Crawford urges visitors to pair a journey through the exhibit with a stroll through various Smithsonian gardens, spread among the institution's various museums. These masterpieces of art and architecture show the universality of gardening through the ages.

For more information, visit www.library.si.edu/exhibition/cultivating-americas-gardens.

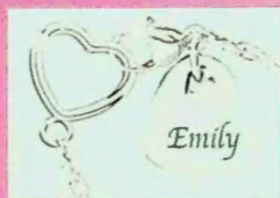
—Alice Watts, Cross Timbers DAR Chapter, Flower Mound, Texas

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I've traveled paths you've yet to walk
Learned lessons old and new
And now this wisdom of my life
I'm blessed to share with you

Let kindness spread like sunshine
Embrace those who are sad
Respect their dignity, give them joy
And leave them feeling glad

Forgive those who might hurt you
And though you have your pride
Listen closely to their viewpoint
Try to see the other side

Walk softly when you're angry
Try not to take offense
Invoke your sense of humor
Laughter's power is immense!

Express what you are feeling
Your beliefs you should uphold
Don't shy away from what is right
Be courageous and be bold

Keep hope right in your pocket
It will guide you day by day
Take it out when it is needed
When it's near, you'll find a way

Remember friends and family
Of which you are a precious part
Love deeply and love truly
Give freely from your heart

The world is far from perfect
There's conflict and there's strife
But you still can make a difference
By how you live your life

And so I'm very blessed to know
The wonders you will do
Because you are my granddaughter
And I believe in you

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Going to the Chapel—to Clean!

FOR ONE OF ITS GROUP community service projects, members of the Lieutenant George Farragut DAR Chapter, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, focused their attention on the Fort Sherman Chapel, now part of the Museum of North Idaho.

The U.S. Army built the chapel in 1880, but the fort was abandoned by 1900. Considered a local treasure, the chapel was named to the National Register of Historic Places in 1979, and in 1984, it was donated to the Museum of North Idaho for preservation. It's considered one of Coeur d'Alene's oldest standing structures.

Though the chapel no longer operates as a staffed church, it's used for weddings and weekly community meetings. Rental fee income is applied to preservation projects, which recently included a new cedar shingle roof and new ADA-compliant bathrooms.

Many chapter members are already regular volunteers at the Museum of North Idaho, so when they heard the Fort Sherman chapel was in dire need of a good cleaning, they didn't hesitate to say yes. "The project choice was well-received by chapter members, who were happy we chose this way to give back to our community," said Chapter Vice Regent Catherine McClintick.

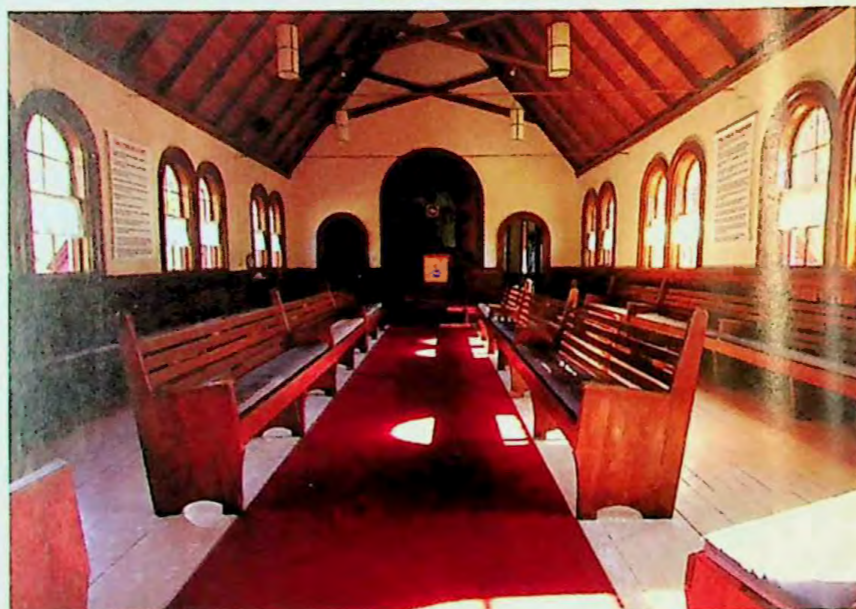
Several members met one morning in October to clean the chapel inside and out. They brought their own supplies to scrub the floors and walls and even clean the ceiling. Some members tackled the outside of the chapel, raking large leaf bags full of fallen pine needles.

"We thought the hardest part about our cleaning adventure was the storage room—until we started raking all of those pine needles!" Mrs. McClintick said. To celebrate their efforts, members ended the day with a potluck picnic. The Daughters found the entire process rewarding and lots of fun.

A few months later, on April 4, 2017, the NSDAR presented a DAR Historic Marker to Fort Sherman Chapel. •



Clockwise from top: Chapel cleaning crew • Connie McGee rakes pine straw on the grounds • Chapel interior • Louisa Durkin and Gail Outhwaite tidy the storage room. •





Revolution Week in the Hudson Valley

To honor the Hudson Valley's significant role in the American Revolution, the Hudson Valley Shakespeare Festival (HVSF) is partnering with Boscobel House and Gardens, West Point Museum, the Putnam History Museum and the Constitution Island Association to launch "Revolution Week," an end-of-summer celebration packed with theatrical, educational and cultural events for all ages. The week will run from August 27–September 4, 2017, with most events taking place in Garrison, N.Y.

One of the biggest highlights is HVSF's production of "The General From America," a play by Richard Nelson. Set on the banks of the Hudson River near West Point, the play tells the

story of Benedict Arnold's treason and features Major John Andre, Peggy Arnold, Alexander Hamilton and George Washington in leading roles. Adding to the drama and heightening the sense of place, the play is staged outside, overlooking the Hudson at the historic Federal-period Boscobel House and Gardens.

In addition to several performances of "The General From America," the week will include Revolutionary War-themed museum exhibits at the West Point and Putnam History museums, treasure hunts and hikes, boat tours to Constitution Island, and even patriotic trivia nights. A Revolutionary War re-enactment will take place on the grounds of Boscobel on August 27, and HVSF and the Greater Newburgh Symphony Orchestra will host a Free Community Day on August 28. On August 31, the Boscobel grounds will be the setting of educational activities for children, featuring Patriot and Loyalists games and more.

A free panel on September 1 will include the playwright and Revolutionary history scholars discussing "The General From America" and its historical context. On September 2, HVSF and the West Point Museum will host a brown bag lunch event featuring a panel of West Point scholars considering the role played by the Hudson Valley and its famous residents in the early American period.

For more information on Revolution Week, visit www.hvshakespeare.org or www.boscobel.org. •

Knowledge-Building at the DAR Library

If you'll be in the Washington, D.C., area this fall, be sure to drop by DAR Headquarters, 1776 D Street NW, Washington, D.C., to participate in one of the DAR Library's upcoming genealogy workshops or author lectures.



GENEALOGY 101:

The Genealogy 101 series offers insight into genealogical research and showcases the DAR Library's collections. Many of the presentations feature the staff of the DAR Library and the Office of the Registrar General. The following programs will be held at 10 a.m. in the National Officers Club Assembly Room at DAR Headquarters. All sessions are free to the public.

- **Thursday, October 26:**
Cemeteries and Death Records
- **Thursday, November 16:**
Native American Genealogy
- **Saturday, December 16:**
Civil War Pensions

AUTHOR LECTURES:

Saturday, September 9, 10 a.m.:
Edward Lengel

Lengel will talk about his 2016 book, *First Entrepreneur: How George Washington Built His—and the Nation's—Prosperity*. Using Washington's extensive financial papers, Lengel tells the inspiring story of how this self-educated man built his Mount Vernon estate into a vast enterprise and prudently managed scant resources to win the Revolutionary War.

Saturday, September 23, 10 a.m.
Dean Snow

Snow will discuss his 2016 book, *1777: Tipping Point at Saratoga*. Snow brings together archaeological relics from the battlefield and the many letters, journals

and memoirs of the men and women in both camps to present a detailed narrative of the two battles fought at Saratoga.

Saturday, December 9, TBD
George Morgan

Morgan is the author of 12 genealogy books and a prolific contributor to print and online genealogical magazines and newsletters. He is a popular speaker at local, state, national and international genealogical conferences and is co-host of The Genealogy Guys Podcast.

The schedule is subject to change. For the latest information, visit www.dar.org/library.

The Maryland 400's New Captain

The *New York Post* reported in March that the Maryland 400 have a new champion: actor Sir Patrick Stewart, who played Captain Jean-Luc Picard on "Star Trek: The Next Generation." The Brooklyn resident recently joined preservationists to advocate for a memorial for Revolutionary War soldiers possibly buried under an empty Brooklyn lot the city has earmarked for a new school.

The lot could be the final resting place of soldiers from the Maryland 400—a group of soldiers who sacrificed themselves to delay the British advance and allow a large portion of George Washington's army to escape during the Battle of Brooklyn in 1776.

"Over 200 were buried here," Stewart told *GQ* magazine.

"Underneath the concrete is the mass grave. It's worth making, I think, a bit of a fuss of."

But the city isn't quite so sure that it is the site of the mass grave. "At this time, no one knows the location of these burials or the likelihood of remains being found at this location," said Melissa Grace, spokeswoman for New York City Mayor Bill de Blasio.

A representative for the property owner doesn't believe these war heroes were buried there. He added that the previous building on the lot had a below-ground boiler room, and any Revolutionary heroes would have turned up as the basement was being dug.

"The mass grave might be nearby or in multiple locations. Ground-penetrating radar could help unlock the mystery," said military historian Patrick K. O'Donnell, author of *Washington's Immortals: The Untold Story of an Elite Regiment Who Changed the Course of the Revolution* (reviewed in the July/August 2016 issue of *American Spirit*). •



Reading Terminal Market Celebrates 125 Years

The historic Reading Terminal Market, which has operated at its current location in Philadelphia's central district since 1892, is celebrating its 125th anniversary in 2017. Today's market has its roots in butchers' and farmers' food stalls located on a block of Market Street. In 1890 the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company purchased this city block for its new terminal, but the food merchants refused to move. The railroad companies agreed to build a new market beneath the train shed and tracks.

As Reading Terminal Market's online history describes the early days:

"The street-level market reverberated with the sound of trains rumbling overhead. The stalls were laid out in a grid pattern with 12 aisles running east-west and four wider avenues running north-south.

Sawdust was spread on the floor to absorb spills and moisture rising from the vast cold storage facility in the basement. By 1913 the market was booming, with 250 food dealers and 100 farmers occupying its stalls. The market became known for its free delivery service. Boys called 'Market brats' carried small orders to in-town customers. People living near train stations served by the Reading or Pennsylvania railroads called in orders and had their goods dropped off near their homes."



After surviving several financial downturns, the market can now boast being one of the nation's oldest continuously operating farmers markets. Today, many of the more than 80 merchants' stands are family-run, and two are descendants of the original vendors from a century before. The daily offerings include fresh-baked Amish goods, fresh produce, unusual spices, free-range meats and poultry, fresh-cut flowers, and even handmade crafts. The market also features virtually every type of ethnic cuisine, as well as authentic Philly cheesesteaks and traditional Pennsylvania Dutch fare. Don't miss the Amish bakers from Lancaster County, Pa., twisting and baking soft pretzels right in front of you. •

SPECIAL
PROJECTS
GRANTS

Fife and Drum Corps Gets New Look

THE MASTER'S ACADEMY of Vero Beach, Fla., received matching funds for new uniforms for its Fife & Drum Corps. The private academy, which offers preschool through high school education, preserves this American musical tradition by presenting live fife and drum performances at parades, patriotic celebrations and other community events.

During the American Revolution, fifes and drums were used during battle as a means of communication. Commanders used the corps to relay orders to troops signaling precise tactical maneuvers. Whether signaling "advance" and "retreat" on the battlefield, or playing morning "Reveille" or evening "Taps," these field instruments proved invaluable. The fife and drum corps also played a vital role in maintaining esprit de corps and morale among soldiers on campaign. Members included those too young—boys under the age of 16—or too old—men over the age of 50—to serve in the regular Army.

A DAR Special Projects Grant allowed the academy to recreate historically accurate uniforms. A seamstress recreated the uniforms from patterns and material because no authentic, premade uniforms are readily available for purchase. The uniforms include a wool felt tricorne hat, an 18th-century style white cotton work shirt, red cotton vest, 17-button front flap britches, a black linen neck sock, off-



white plain silk stockings and black shoes. Each member of the corps also received a canteen.

This patriotism project sponsored by the Treasure Coast DAR Chapter, Vero Beach, Fla., was funded through a DAR Special Projects Grant in collaboration with matching funds raised by a Master's Academy family. •

The NSDAR Special Projects Grants program invites public charity 501(c)(3) organizations to apply for matching fund grants to support local projects related to historic preservation, education and patriotism. For more information on applying for a Special Projects Grant from DAR, visit www.dar.org/grants.



Discover the meaning behind some of the DAR chapters' interesting names.

Balcones Chapter, Austin, Texas, organized October 17, 1975, takes its name from the Spanish word for balconies. The Hill Country of Central Texas is dominated by the Edwards Plateau and the Balcones Escarpment, a cliff formed by layers of limestone deposited over millions of years in the shallow seas that once covered much of Texas. In 1756, Spanish explorer Bernardo de Miranda discovered and named the escarpment *Los Balcones* for its stairstep topography along the geologic fault zone in west Austin. The Colorado River of Texas cascades down along the escarpment, then continues its way southeast to the Gulf of Mexico.

The current **Santa Fe Trail Chapter**, Trinidad, Colo., was organized October 28, 2006, and honors both the original Santa Fe Trail Chapter and the DAR's preservation of parts of the old Santa Fe Trail stretching from Franklin, Mo., to Santa Fe, N.M.

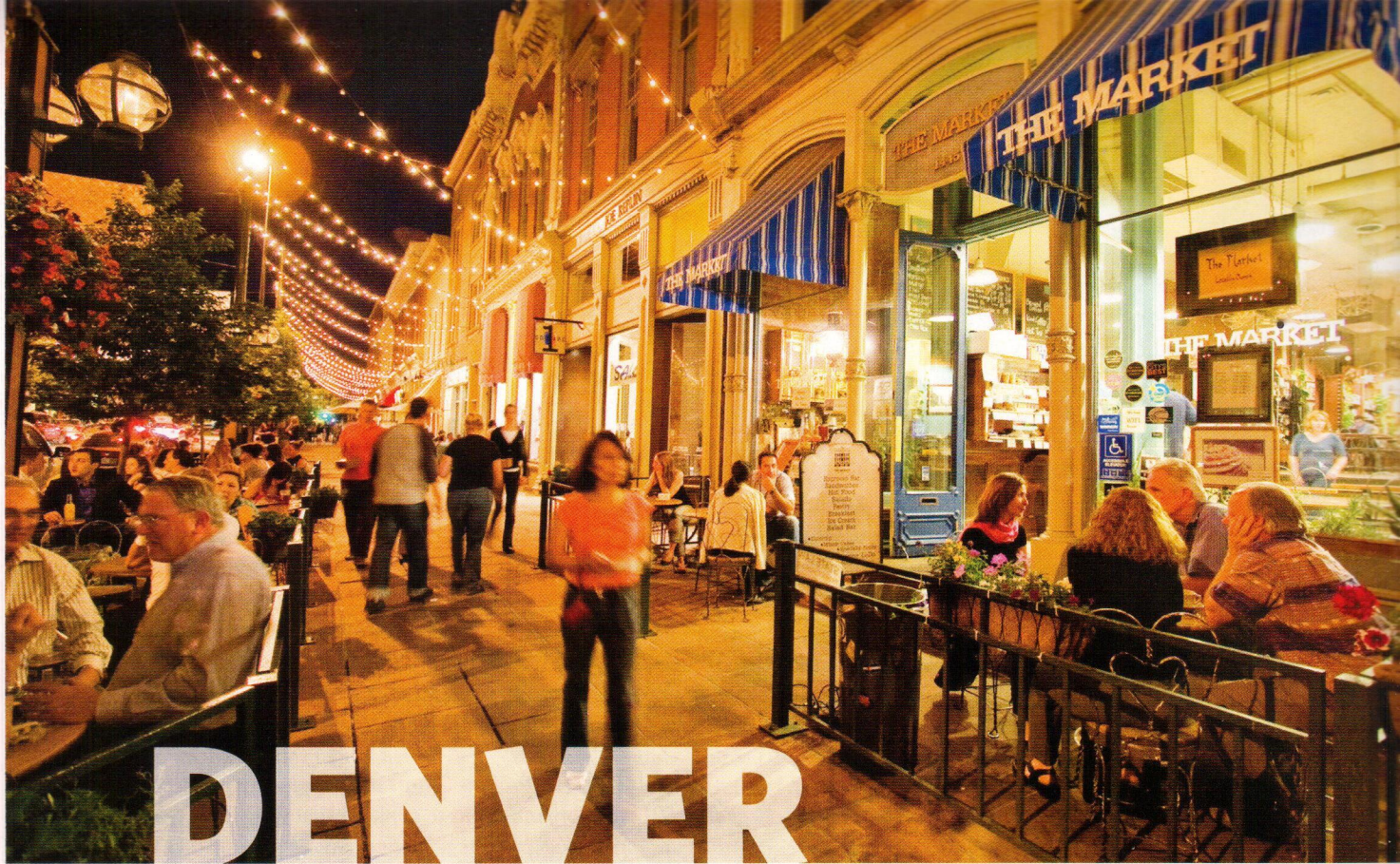
The original chapter was first organized in Trinidad, Colo., in May 1912. Trinidad is a frontier town along the Santa Fe Trail. Commerce on the trail began in 1821 when William Becknell

took a mule train loaded with goods to trade in Santa Fe. Pack mules and lumbering freight wagons soon regularly crossed the 800-plus miles of virtually barren wilderness, often stopping to camp at the location that became Trinidad.

DAR members began preserving remnants of the Old Trail by marking ruts left in the prairies by the heavy wagons. They also marked watering holes, camp spots and natural landmarks such as mountain passes and rock formations. Most of the small granite markers placed along the trail still exist.

Thomas Stone Chapter, Olney, Md., organized July 7, 2001, is named for a prominent lawyer who signed the Declaration of Independence as a delegate for Maryland, despite opposition from his fellow delegates. Stone worked on the committee that formed the Articles of Confederation in 1777 and was president of Congress in 1784.

In 1776, his wife, Margaret, became ill due to an adverse reaction to the smallpox vaccine. As her health declined, he gradually withdrew from public life. Margaret died in 1787; he died less than four months later. He was buried at his plantation home "Habre de Venture," which still stands in Port Tobacco Village, Md. The National Park Service has restored the property, which is now open to the public. •



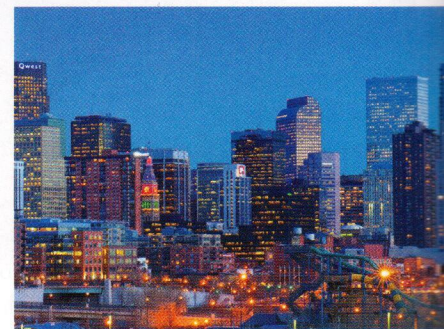
DENVER

GATEWAY TO ROCKY MOUNTAIN RECREATION

— By Courtney Peter —

From the promise of gold to sunny, mild weather to nearby towering peaks, Denver's natural attractions have long held a powerful allure. Those who rushed in during the mid-19th century hoped to mine the riches of the region's rivers and mountains. For many, that goal proved elusive. But as Denver transformed from a mining camp into a major city, residents forged a new relationship with the environment, rooted in experience rather than extraction.

The shift in focus inspired modern Denver's dual identity as the thriving commercial and cultural core of the Rocky Mountains and the urban gateway to wilderness recreation so close that it's never out of sight or out of mind. "Denver is America's leading outdoor city, known for its urban, active and cultural experiences," said Richard Scharf, president and CEO of Visit Denver. "Visitors can enjoy the amenities of a big city while experiencing urban adventures and unmatched Western hospitality."



A High-Plains City Takes Shape

Denver marks the site of a geographic transition, where Colorado's high plains meet the Rockies, with the foothills acting as a buffer between the two extremes. The South Platte River and Cherry Creek converge there, too. Until prospectors found traces

of gold in the waters in 1858, the area functioned primarily as a hunting ground for the Cheyenne and Arapahoe American Indians.

By the next spring, approximately 50,000 gold seekers had answered the call of the Pikes Peak Gold Rush, named for the famed summit south of Denver. A group led by General William Larimer Jr. laid claim to the boomtown. On November 22, 1858, Larimer established Denver City. Originally part of Kansas Territory, the town eventually merged with nearby Auraria, dropped "City" from its name and became the capital of Colorado Territory.

Mineral reserves proved relatively scarce in the immediate vicinity, leading some miners to return home and others to push westward, searching for more

profitable returns. Denver grew into a supply hub for the remaining mining towns. Local leaders sensed potential. In the October 16, 1860, edition of *Rocky Mountain News*, editor William Byers portended the city's future as "the metropolis of the mountains."

Inaccessibility represented the main obstacle to Denver's urban supremacy. The Transcontinental Railroad bypassed Colorado completely. A stagecoach from Leavenworth, Kan., offered a way in—for passengers willing to endure an expensive, crowded weeklong journey.

In 1867, local businessmen formed the Denver Pacific Railway & Telegraph Company, which partnered with the Kansas Pacific Railway to lay track to Denver. The rails arrived on June 22, 1870, and population surged. "By 1880, Denver hosted five railroads radiating in all directions, and it had become the state's political, financial

and transportation hub," writes Eric L. Clements in the article "Rails to the Rockies," published in *Denver Inside and Out* (Colorado Historical Society, 2011).

The first half of the 20th century saw increasing numbers of Americans head outside to hike, camp, ski, fish and sight-see, according to "A Gateway Into the Mountains," Michael Childers' article in *Denver Inside and Out*. "In doing so, they came to define nature as a commodity consumed through experience ... and placed a greater economic and cultural emphasis on nature's scenic, and later recreational, values," Childers writes.

Denver capitalized on this trend by creating a network of mountain parks south and west of the city. Combined with a patchwork of surrounding federally protected lands, including Rocky Mountain National Park, these parks form a vast outdoor playground that evokes the spirit and identity of Denverites past and present.

Clockwise from left: Larimer Square • Rocky Mountain State Park • Denver skyline at dusk





Clockwise from above: Denver Union Station • Glasses of four different local beers • Exterior of the Molly Brown House Museum • Black American West Museum



Balanced Modern Living

The appeal of present-day Denver comes from the combination of urban amenities and active lifestyle the city affords. A tapestry of neighborhoods incrementally reveals its historic character and modern charms. For example, Four Mile Park, featuring the city's oldest surviving structure, depicts 19th-century life on 12 acres alongside Cherry Creek. In the Larimer Square historic district, shops and restaurants line Denver's original main street. Lower Downtown sprawls across more than 23 city blocks, with its Victorian and early 20th-century buildings now housing art galleries and rooftop lounges.



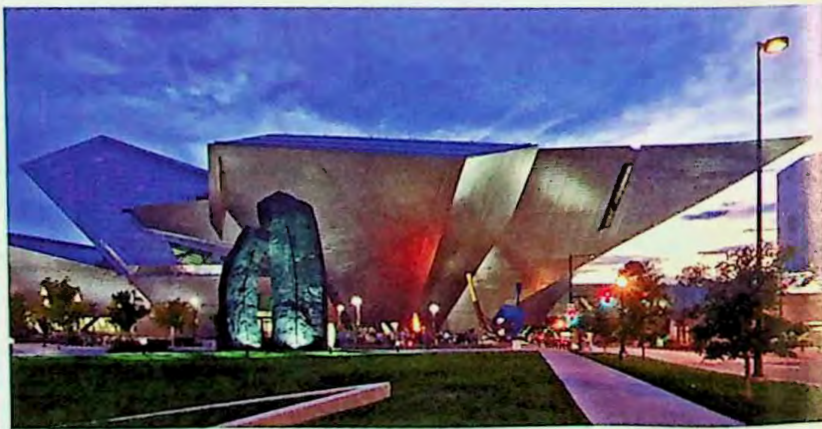
Denver Union Station, the newly restored, century-old rail terminal, brings modern vitality to a historic setting. A gathering spot for locals and visitors, the complex contains browse-worthy shops, Colorado-inspired food and drink, a new transit center and a luxury hotel.

The Five Points neighborhood showcases the stories of the African-Americans who settled the West. Highlights include Stiles African

American Heritage Center and the Black American West Museum, located in the former home of Dr. Justina Ford, Denver's first African-American female doctor. Arts District on Santa Fe serves as a hub for Hispanic and Latino art.

Additional museums explore subject matter both broad and highly specialized. Denver Art Museum earns renown for its collections of Western and American Indian art. Set in its

Continued on page 18



Left to right: Chalk art festival in Larimer Square • The exterior of the Hamilton Building at the Denver Art Museum at sunset



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Mile-High Must-Sees

Stop by these stellar spots to sample Denver's singular scenery, history and culture.

COLORADO STATE CAPITOL

200 E. Colfax Ave.

www.colorado.gov/capitol

More than a home for the Colorado Senate, House of Representatives, Office of the Governor and Department of the Treasury, the Colorado State Capitol stands as a monument to the Centennial State's resources. Constructed between 1886 and 1901, the structure features granite, rare rose onyx and yule marble, all quarried in Colorado. Two hundred ounces of genuine gold adorn the dome. Book a tour to view the grandeur in person.

State Capitol



Continued from page 16

namesake's former residence, Molly Brown House Museum pays tribute to the life of a local legend, philanthropist and "unsinkable" Titanic survivor. More than 90 percent of the works created by painter Clyfford Still, a leader of the abstract expressionist movement, reside in an eponymous museum.

Denver's robust craft beer scene has achieved the status of a headlining attraction. More than 200 microbreweries are sprinkled throughout the city, with a notable concentration found in the River North neighborhood.

Several annual beer festivals draw thirsty crowds.

Even within its city limits, Denver has plenty of space for enjoying the outdoors. City Park, its premier urban oasis, contains lawns, gardens, fountains, lakes, a golf course and the Denver Zoo. Trees, flowers and cafes line the 16th Street Mall, a mile-long pedestrian promenade connected to Riverfront Park via Millennium Bridge, designed to resemble a ship's mast. A citywide bike share program and 85 miles of paved, off-street bike trails invite riders to explore the city on two wheels. 🌿



DENVER BOTANIC GARDENS

1007 York St.

www.botanicgardens.org

Denver Botanic Gardens' York Street location covers 24 acres of expertly curated plantings in the heart of the city. The collections encompass bristlecone pine trees, cacti and succulents, bonsai trees, an orangery and more. Through September 24, 2017, "Calder: Monumental" brings American artist Alexander Calder's bold metal sculptures to the garden grounds.

HISTORY COLORADO CENTER

1200 Broadway

www.historycoloradocenter.org

The "Great Map & Time Machines" exhibit housed in History Colorado Center's four-story Anschutz Hamilton

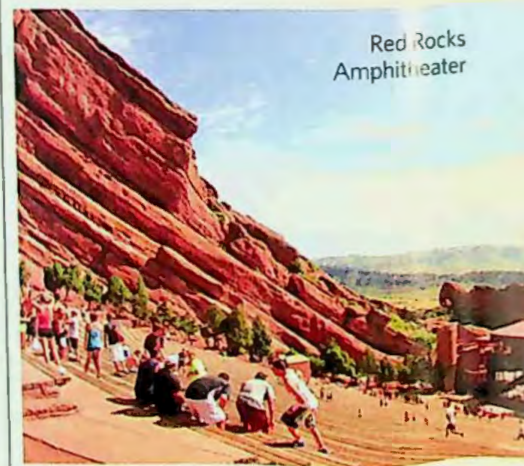
Hall exemplifies the museum's commitment to present new perspectives on the past. There, a 40- by 60-foot abstract map of Colorado, a steampunk-style time machine and video screens work together to convey more than two dozen historic and contemporary stories through film, music and images.

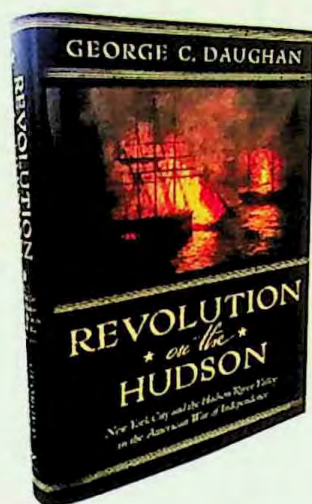
DENVER'S MOUNTAIN PARKS

<http://denvergov.org/mountainparks>

Devised as places where "the masses could spend happy days and feel that some of the grandeurs of the Rocky Mountains belong to them," as Mayor Robert W. Speer said in 1909, Denver's Mountain Parks encompass 14,000 total acres spread across four counties. Highlights include Red Rocks, an acoustically perfect, 300-million-year-old natural amphitheater carved in sandstone, and Lookout Mountain, featuring stunning views and the gravesite of Buffalo Bill Cody.

Red Rocks Amphitheater





River in Doubt

Naval historian George C. Daughan's latest book on the nautical side of the Revolutionary War—*Revolution on the Hudson: New York City and the Hudson River Valley in the American War of Independence* (W. W. Norton & Company, 2016)—focuses on the river that swept up the hopes and dreams of both sides in an irresistible current. Control of “Hudson’s River,” as it was called then, seemed the key to ending or winning the rebellion.

Especially during the early years of the war, George III and his advisers believed that controlling the Hudson and its valley would divide New England from the rest of the Colonies and quash the rebellion. For George Washington, thwarting British schemes would protect the revolution and possibly permit his long-cherished dream of liberating New York City from British control.

In the end, of course, the war’s denouement occurred at Yorktown, Va., and not somewhere along the Hudson. But Daughan amply demonstrates how that vital stream remained an important

part of British and American strategy until the end.

From 1776 through 1778, British strategy called for ships and soldiers to push north up through the Hudson Valley toward Albany, N.Y., where it would rendezvous with another force coming south from Canada. George III and his council believed that New England was the heart of the rebellions; isolating it would stifle revolutionary fervor.

But, Daughan writes, the government didn’t dedicate enough ships or men to America to achieve this goal, much less to blockade Colonial ports and prosecute the war on other fronts.

The British navy was the most powerful in the world, and they expected it to

George III and his council believed that New England was the heart of the rebellions; isolating it would stifle revolutionary fervor. But the government didn’t dedicate enough ships or men to America to achieve this goal.



work miracles. The government, as well as commanders in the field, also scorned Patriot weapons as totally inadequate to resist the professional British army and its Hessian mercenaries. They were disabused of these notions after the Patriot victory at Saratoga, N.Y.

But the British strategy echoed the thinking of many American leaders such as Washington, who called the Hudson Highlands “the key to the continent.” Though he sought to fortify the Hudson, British naval sorties upriver repeatedly sailed past cannon and navigational obstacles. The commander in

chief regarded New York City as the key to victory, and the insecure Hudson haunted him.

Revolution on the Hudson is a brisk, highly readable account of the war. Daughan details the military considerations clearly and concisely, largely avoiding excessive naval jargon.

He also reminds us that politics and personalities were as important—sometimes even more so—than military capabilities. For instance, few in Great Britain fully understood the Colonies’ level of disaffection with the mother country.

Although experience should have taught them differently, George III and his advisers continued throughout the war to base strategy on substantial assistance from untold thousands of Loyalists. Repeatedly, Loyalist assistance was sparse and unreliable. Moreover, British and Hessian brutality toward Americans turned opinion against the invaders.

Egos, bruised feelings, rivalries and other personal matters also significantly affected the course of the war for both sides. Formerly capable British commanders seemed to lose initiative here, choosing caution over combativeness while scheming to undercut each other or avoid blame when disaster loomed.

Washington’s rivals maneuvered to strip him of command and often ignored or “misinterpreted” orders—a willfulness whose price was the loss of American lives, Daughan writes. He also lashes the feckless Congress and state leaders for their inexcusable lack of support for their army in the field and afterward.

If you live in the New York area or are considering a trip to the Hudson River Valley, *Revolution on the Hudson* makes fine and enjoyable background reading that will enhance your time there. 🌿



AN ALL-AMERICAN ADVENTURE



— By Megan Hamby —

Every corner of the United States has its share of fascinating, can't-miss and sometimes odd locales. To prepare you for your summer travels, *American Spirit* highlights 50 museums, festivals, historic homes and other landmarks that reflect the country's distinctive national character. Adventure awaits when you take these detours on your next road trip:

Alabama: Every book at Homewood's Alabama Booksmith is signed by the author and sold at the publisher's retail price. You can even order signed books online. www.alabama-booksmith.com

Alaska: No visit to Juneau is complete without a visit to Mendenhall Lake and the 13-mile-long Mendenhall Glacier. The walking trails in Tongass National Forest give you a closer look at cascading waterfalls and salmon streams. www.alaska.org/detail/mendenhall-glacier

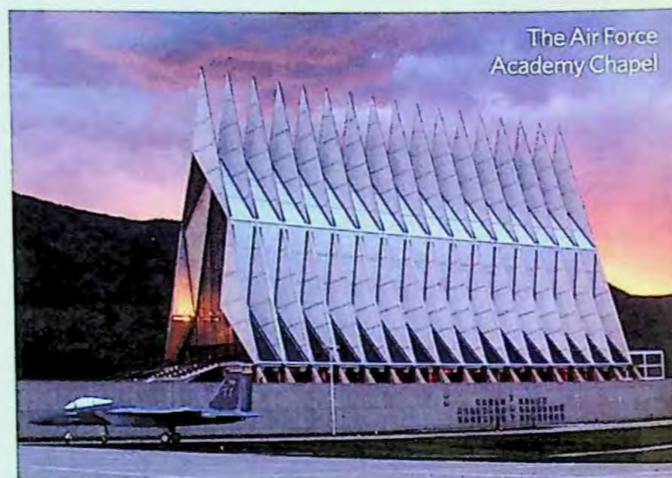
Arizona: The Havasupai Waterfalls, a 10-mile, one-way hike from the Grand Canyon, are known as one of the most dramatic falls in the Southwest. Havasupai is roughly translated as "the people of the blue-green waters," and the water of the Havasu Creek is a turquoise color.

The hike is reservation-only, so make sure to plan ahead. www.grandcanyon.com



The Havasupai Waterfalls

Arkansas: Visit Heifer Village in Little Rock, where you can play a part in Heifer International's mission to end world hunger and poverty by bringing sustainable agriculture and commerce to impoverished areas. At Heifer Village, explore a mix of galleries, hands-on exhibits, videos and activities that focus on global challenges.



The Air Force Academy Chapel

Enjoy lunch at the cafe, where you can choose from locally grown foods, and tour Heifer's headquarters. www.heifer.org

California: The Watts Towers, located in downtown Los Angeles, are a collection of 17 interconnected structures made of steel rebar and a mixture of concrete, porcelain, tile and glass. Designed by Simon Rodia, an Italian tile mason, the towers were constructed over a period of 33 years. They are one of nine folk art sites listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The Watts Towers Arts Center features art exhibits. www.wattstowers.us

Colorado: The Air Force Academy Chapel in Boulder contains separate chapels for cadets of Protestant, Catholic, Jewish and Buddhist faiths, plus an all-faiths room used by Islamic cadets and members of other faiths. The building, which soars 150 feet high, is made of aluminum, glass and steel, and features 17 spires. It's open daily for visits and worship. www.usafa.af.mil/Leadership/Chaplain-Corps/Cadet-Chapel/

Connecticut: Farmington is home to Hill-Stead Museum, the first architectural project of Theodate Pope Riddle, one of the first American women architects. In 1901, Riddle designed the Hill-Stead home—a 33,000-square-foot



Colonial Revival mansion—for her father, wealthy industrialist Alfred Atmore Pope. Visitors can explore the property, view paintings from impressionist artists such as Claude Monet and Mary Cassatt, and attend lectures, workshops, festivals and concerts. www.hillstead.org/

Delaware: Visit the John Dickinson Mansion in Dover to take a guided tour through the home of the “Penman of the Revolution.” The house was built by John Dickinson’s father, Samuel, in 1750 and remained in the family until the 20th century. www.dickinsonmansion.org



Butterfly World

Florida: Butterfly World, located in Coconut Creek, is home to more than 20,000 live butterflies. First opened in March 1988, Butterfly World now encompasses three acres of butterfly aviaries, botanical gardens and a working butterfly farm. The founder of Butterfly World created the Boender Endangered Species Laboratory at the University of Florida. www.butterflyworld.com

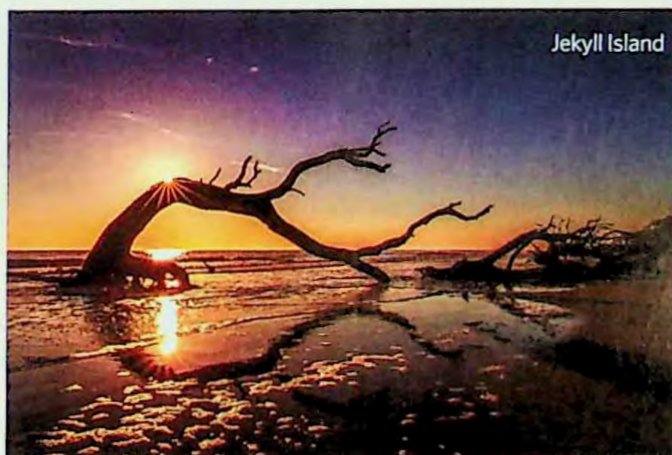
Georgia: Watch the sun set on Jekyll Island’s Driftwood Beach. The beach, filled with large, fallen trees and gnarly branches, is consistently voted as one of America’s “Ten Most Romantic Beaches,”

so don’t be surprised to see a proposal or wedding taking place. www.jekyllisland.com/activities/driftwood-beach



Hawaii: On a tour of the World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument at Pearl Harbor in Honolulu, you can stand above the wreckage of the USS Arizona, view museum exhibits and reflect on the day that President Franklin D. Roosevelt said would “live in infamy.” www.pearlharborohahu.com

Idaho: Go spelunking at Craters of the Moon, a U.S. Monument and National Preserve in South Central Idaho made up of three major lava fields and grasslands. You’ll also find lava tubes (a type of cave) and other volcanic features. Stop by the visitor center to learn more about the history of the craters, watch films and ask rangers for suggestions. Some activities require a free cave permit. www.nps.gov/crmo/index.htm



Jekyll Island

Illinois: The 286,000-acre Shawnee National Forest features horseback riding on the Kinkaid Lake Trail System and hiking along the Little Grand Canyon Trail. www.fs.usda.gov/main/shawnee

Iowa: Head to Indianola, just 20 miles south of Des Moines, for the National Balloon Classic every July. Watch as nearly 100 hot-air balloons paint the Iowa sky. This year’s festival takes place July 28–August 5. www.nationalballoonclassic.com



Oz Museum

Kansas: L. Frank Baum’s Oz series of children’s books is the focus of a museum in Wamego. At the Oz Museum, fans will get a glimpse of Dorothy’s hand-jeweled ruby slippers, learn more details about the movie and its actors, and see memorabilia from other Oz-related productions. www.ozmuseum.com

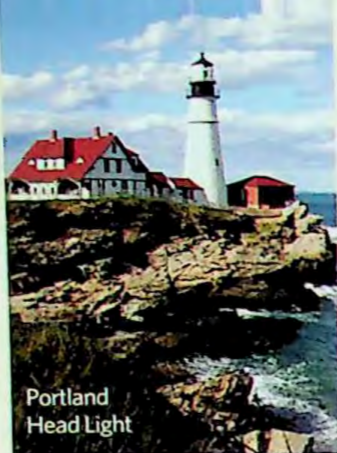


National Quilt Museum

Kentucky: The National Quilt Museum in Paducah features three galleries of quilt and fiber art that are rotated throughout the year. In addition to the gallery exhibits, the museum also includes a collection of stained glass window art and a gift shop featuring works from regional artisans. www.quiltmuseum.org

Louisiana: St. Louis Cathedral is one of the most notable landmarks in the French Quarter of New Orleans. The first church on the building site was built in 1718, and modifications were made over the next century. In 1793, St. Louis Church was elevated to cathedral rank, making it one of the oldest cathedrals in the United States. In 1850, the cathedral went through a major restoration, and today’s structure dates to that period. www.stlouiscathedral.org

Maine: In 1776, the town of Cape Elizabeth installed eight soldiers at the Portland Head Light to warn citizens of oncoming attacks from the British army. Today, the Portland Head Light, the oldest and most photographed



Portland Head Light

lighthouse in Maine, shines a warning for incoming boats. Visitors can explore the grounds of the adjacent Fort Williams Park, where you can spot lobstermen pulling in their traps. www.portlandheadlight.com

Maryland: Baltimore's B&O Railroad Museum is home of the most comprehensive American railroad collection in the world. The collection includes locomotives, historic buildings and smaller objects such as communication devices, textiles, clocks and dining car china. You can even take a train ride. www.borail.org

Massachusetts: In Amherst, visit the Eric Carle Museum of Picture Book Art, which collects and preserves picture books and picture book illustrations from around the world. From now until August 27, check out the exhibit for Eric Carle's newest publication, *What's Your Favorite Color?* www.carlemuseum.org

Michigan: Spend an evening in Grand Haven at its breathtaking musical fountain, a 25-minute synchronized water and light show. Built by a local engineer in 1962, it held the title of largest musical fountain in

the world until 1998 when the Bellagio Fountains were built in Las Vegas. www.ghfountain.com

Minnesota: Spend time with America's favorite bird at the National Eagle Center in Wabasha. While there, you'll meet Hoksida, Angel, Columbia, Donald and Was'aka, the center's winged ambassadors, and learn more about the biology, ecology and natural history of bald and golden eagles. www.nationaleaglecenter.org

Mississippi: Blues lovers won't want to miss the B.B. King Museum in Indianola, birthplace of the King of the Blues. Learn more about King's



B.B. King Museum

life on the Mississippi Delta as a sharecropper and tractor driver and his journey to becoming one of the nation's most beloved musicians. www.bbkingmuseum.org



Museum of the Rockies



Joslyn Castle

Missouri: Animal lovers flock to Purina Farms for cow-milking demonstrations, a baby animal petting area and the "incredible dog arena," which hosts talented dogs who leap, run and dive through a series of jumps and obstacles in an agility course. On August 27, the farm hosts Pet-A-Palooza, a fun day for dogs and their humans. www.purina.com/purina-farms

Montana: The Museum of the Rockies is known for its extensive collection of dinosaur fossils, including 13 T. rex specimens. Also check out the Living History Farm and a historically accurate, working Montana homestead in the 1800s. www.museumoftherockies.org

Nebraska: A castle in the middle of Omaha? The Joslyn Castle, a baronial, Scottish-style castle, was designed by architect John McDonald and built in 1903 for George and Sara Joslyn, the wealthiest couple in Nebraska in the early 1900s. Today, visitors can schedule private tours and attend educational and cultural programs in the castle. www.joslyncastle.com

Nevada: Choose from 19 marked hiking trails throughout the Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area, 15 miles west of Las Vegas. The southern end of the conservation area has a replica of a western ghost town.

And keep an eye out for desert plants and wildlife—such as a red-spotted toad or burro. www.redrockcanyonlv.org

New Hampshire: The Canterbury Shaker Village, a National Historic Landmark, honors the 200-year legacy of the Canterbury Shakers, a religious sect founded in the 18th century in England. The village is home to 25 restored original Shaker buildings. On August 5 the site hosts





Canterbury Shaker Village

"A Day of Music and Dance."
www.shakers.org

New Jersey: Camden is home to the Battleship *New Jersey*, launched on December 7, 1942. In January 2000, the battleship was donated to Home Port Alliance in Camden for use as a museum. The ship has received a total of 19 battle and campaign stars, making it one of America's most decorated battleships.
www.battleshipnewjersey.org

New Mexico: The Petroglyph National Monument in Albuquerque is one of the largest petroglyph sites in North America. Native American and Spanish settlers carved designs and symbols onto these volcanic rocks between 400 and 700 years ago. Hike through the Boca Negra Canyon, approximately a one-hour hike, to view about 100 petroglyphs.
www.nps.gov/petr

New York: The Finger Lakes region, named for a series of long, thin lakes, is known for its wineries, breweries and hard-cider producers. The area also boasts the Glenn H. Curtiss Aviation Museum, the Strong National Museum of Play and Watkins Glen State Park, home to 19 waterfalls.
www.fingerlakes.org

North Carolina:

Every Labor Day weekend, Henderson County hosts the North Carolina Apple Festival to honor the state's apple-growing heritage dating back to the 1700s. The festival, which has been running for more than 60 years, features a street fair with local apple farmers offering their wares. Don't miss the fried apple pie, apple butter and apple cider.
www.ncapplefestival.org

North Dakota:

President Theodore Roosevelt called his time spent in the badlands of western North Dakota "the romance of my life." Historic Medora is home to the "Medora Musical," a western-style performance dedicated to President Roosevelt, and Chateau de Mores, a chateau built by the Marquise de Mores, the town founder, in the 1880s.
www.medora.com

Ohio: The Rock & Roll Hall of Fame in Cleveland features personal items from Hall of Fame inductees, an exclusive film about Elvis Presley and fascinating exhibits, including the stories behind some of your favorite songs.
www.rockhall.com

Oklahoma: Remember the saga of the Cherokee American Indians as you visit the "Trail of Tears" exhibit at the Cherokee Heritage Center in Tahlequah. The center is devoted to sharing Cherokee tribal history, culture and arts.
www.cherokeeheritage.org



Oregon: Just 30 miles outside of Portland is the breathtaking 611-foot-tall Multnomah Falls, part of the Columbia River Gorge. Legend says that the falls were created to win the heart of a young princess who



wanted a private place to bathe. Nearby Multnomah Falls Lodge, built in 1925, was constructed from every type of rock found in the gorge. www.oregon.com/attractions/multnomah_falls

Pennsylvania: Head to Williamsport in late August for the Little League World Series. No ticket is required

to sit on the hill overlooking the outfield fence of Lamade Stadium. The World of Little League Museum unlocks the allure of baseball for all ages.
www.littleleague.org/learn/museum

Rhode Island:

Providence is home to the Rhode Island School of Design (RISD), one of the country's most prestigious fine arts and design colleges. The RISD Museum features art and design from diverse cultures and time periods. "Luminous Lace," its current exhibition on display until July 30, is a tribute to one of fashion's favorite embellishments.
www.risdsmuseum.org

South Carolina:

The Angel Oak Tree, located on Johns Island, is thought to be one of the oldest living things in the Southeast. It's estimated to be between 400–500 years old, though some believe it's 1,500 years old. It stands at 66.5 feet tall, measures 28 feet in circumference and produces shade that covers 17,200 square feet.
www.angeloaktree.com

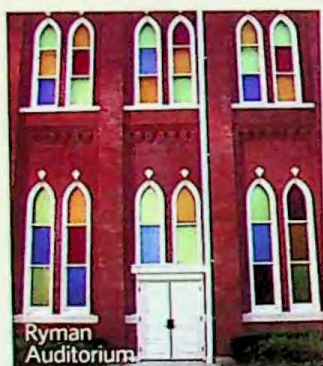


Angel Oak Tree

South Dakota: Music lovers will appreciate the vast collection at the National Music Museum at the University of South Dakota in Vermillion. The museum has 1,200 musical instruments on public display and more than 15,000 instruments from nearly every culture and historical period. www.nmmusd.org

Tennessee:

Affectionately known as the "Mother Church of Country Music," the Ryman Auditorium in Nashville hosts concerts of all genres.



Visitors can also take a guided backstage tour and see the dressing rooms dedicated to stars of the Ryman's past, including Minnie Pearl, Johnny Cash and Hank Williams. www.ryman.com

Texas: You won't need a passport to take a selfie in front of the cowboy-hat-wearing Eiffel Tower in Paris, Texas. Just 110 miles northeast of Dallas, Paris features a historic downtown square and shops and eateries in historic buildings. Visit in mid-July to witness the Tour de Paris, an annual bicycle rally that also includes a hot air balloon and music festival. www.paristexas.gov

Utah: Stroll through Temple Square in Salt Lake City to learn more about the Church of Latter-Day Saints and the history of how Salt Lake City began. Plan your visit to coincide with a free performance of the Mormon Tabernacle Choir. www.temple-square.com

Vermont: Hildene, a Georgian Revival mansion in Manchester built in 1905, was the home to Robert Todd Lincoln, the only child of Abraham and Mary Todd Lincoln to survive to adulthood. Lincoln eventually became chairman of the Pullman Car Company. Visitors can take a self-guided tour of the home and gardens, walk through a 1903 Pullman Palace Car Sunbeam, and listen to a 1,000-pipe Aeolian organ. www.hildene.org

Virginia: Thousands of years ago, a cavern in Rockbridge County collapsed, leaving a 90-foot natural rock bridge looming 215 feet above the ground. It's believed that George Washington visited the Natural Bridge in 1750 and carved his initials onto the



Temple Square

wall of the bridge. Today, the bridge is part of Natural Bridge State Park and has been designated a National Historic Landmark. www.naturalbridgeva.com

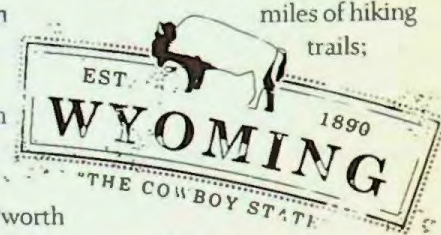
Washington: Go whale-watching off the coast of San Juan Island, where orca whales live year-round. The island also offers kayaking, biking, winery visits and artist studio tours. www.visitsanjuans.com

West Virginia:

When Thomas Jefferson visited the area that is now Harper's Ferry, he described the scene as "worth a voyage cross the Atlantic." Kayak down the Potomac River, picnic in Harper's Ferry National Historic Park or tour the Jefferson County Historical Museum or the Harpers Ferry Toy Train Museum. www.historicharpersferry.com

Wisconsin: Take a guided tour of the Miller Brewer Company, which covers 155 years of brewing history. The tour ends with ice-cold beer samples in the company's outdoor Beer Garden. www.millercoors.com

Wyoming: Most of the 3,500 square miles of Yellowstone National Park are located primarily in the Equality State. Explore 1,000 miles of hiking trails;



marvel at Old Faithful, the geyser named for its frequent eruptions; or grab binoculars to watch the wildlife. On August 21, visitors may be able to see about 96 percent of the 2017 solar eclipse. www.nps.gov/yell

Plus: Washington, D.C.

Designed by three brothers in 1892, the Mansion on O Street spans five row houses, all opened to one another. The complex boasts more than 100 rooms of varying architectural, artistic and design periods, including hand-painted ceilings and original Tiffany stained glass windows. Today, it operates as a luxury hotel and is open for tours. www.omansion.com



A Slice of History

*The Savory
and
Sweet Origins
of Pies*

— By Elise Warner —

“Strawberries, raspberries and blackberries thrive here. From these they make a wonderful dish combined with syrup and sugar, which is called ‘pai.’ I can tell you that is something that glides easily down your throat; they also make the same sort of ‘pai’ out of apples or finely ground meat, with syrup added, and that is really the most superb.”

—An immigrant living in Beloit, Wis., writing to Norwegian friends in 1851

Pie has become an American icon—our traditional dessert—but it has been a dish of the world for ages. There is evidence it was enjoyed by the ancient Egyptians. Bakers to the pharaohs added nuts, honey and fruits to bread dough, which functioned as a primitive form of pastry. Drawings of early pies, known as galettes, can be found etched on the tomb walls of Ramses II, who ruled from 1304 to 1237 B.C. The Greeks carried the tradition forward: According to historians, they invented a flour-water paste—the first pie pastry—and wrapped it around meat to seal the juices as they cooked. After conquering the Greeks, the Romans were responsible for dispersing the delicacy by publishing the first pie recipe—a rye-crust goat cheese and honey pie.

What's in the Coffin?

The pies baked in Imperial Rome contained a variety of meats, as well as mussels and other shellfish and seafood.

When the recipe appeared in England in the 12th century, these concoctions were dubbed pyes and were filled with savory beef, lamb, wild duck or magpie pigeon flavored with pepper, currants or dates.

The crusts of these pies were called coffins or coffyns, which meant basket or box, and they were tall and straight-sided with sealed-on floors and lids. These pastry shells were tough and were not meant to be eaten, but they did hold assorted meats and sauce components. They could be compared to a modern casserole, with the crust itself functioning as the pan. These crusts were sometimes made several inches thick in order to handle many hours of baking.

A pie recipe from 1341 features apples, figs, raisins and pears, with saffron coloring the filling. By the 15th century, the English mixed together uncooked apples, sugar, spice and cooking oil and baked them inside a closed pie shell.

Fish pie, a traditional English dish, began with Henry I in 1100. His cooks rolled crust over a traditional Christmas lamprey—a primitive freshwater



fish—and baked it in a pie. Yarmouth cooks sent the king two dozen pies filled with 100 herrings for Lent. Eels and carp were baked into pies for Henry VIII and Queen Victoria.

In the 16th century, chefs often surprised the king and his guests with unusual pie fillings, as this well-known nursery rhyme describes:

*"Sing a song of sixpence,
A pocket full of rye.
Four and twenty blackbirds
Baked in a pie.
When the pie was opened
The birds began to sing—
Wasn't that a dainty dish
To set before the king?"*

According to the *Oxford Dictionary of Nursery Rhymes*, an Italian cookbook used in 1549 contained a recipe "to make pies so that birds may be alive and flie out when it is cut up." When the crust was cut, birds flew among the guests. Sometimes small animals were released and wandered down the table. In the 14th century, the Duke of Burgundy's chef created a gigantic pie—28 musicians were said to play beneath the crust.

Sweet Pies

Medieval Europe enjoyed pies made with carrots mixed with cream, spices and sweeteners. Piemakers in the 16th century added sweet potatoes and pumpkins. Believing sweet potatoes to be an aphrodisiac, King Henry VIII of

Continued on page 28



Wood engraving of the nursery rhyme, "Sing a Song of Sixpence," from a late-19th century American edition of *Mother Goose's Melodies*.



Continued from page 26

England had them served in a heavily spiced and sugared pie.

The British introduced mince pie—a fruit-based sweet pie whose origins trace back to the 13th century—and served it at Christmastime. Crusaders returned from the Middle East with recipes that called for shredded meat, suet, dried fruit, cinnamon, cloves and nutmeg. Tudor England named them shrid pies, the Elizabethan and Jacobean era called them mutton pies, and in the following century they were called Christmas pie. A North American mince pie recipe published in 1854 includes chopped neat (cow or ox) tongue, beef suet, blood raisins, currants, mace, cloves, nutmeg, brown sugar, apples, lemons, brandy and orange peel.

Pies at Every Meal

When English colonists landed on America's shores, they carried handwritten recipes, cookery books and a love of savory pies. Adjusting to life in an unforgiving new environment was difficult, so food preparation needed to be simple. Fortunately, a pie crust didn't require a brick oven. Fashioned with rough flour mixed with suet, pies preserved food and kept fillings fresh during winter months. Pies required less flour than bread and were baked in circular pans to stretch the ingredients.

Documents indicate that Pilgrims baked pies with meats such as fowl and venison seasoned with dried fruit, cinnamon, nutmeg and pepper. American Indians taught Colonial women to add berries and fruits to their pies. In coastal areas, seafood pies were filled with fish, clams, oysters and lobster.

Colonists relished hearty slices of pie for breakfast, as a main course, and as a favorite dessert. By the 1700s, pies were featured at celebrations, picnics and county fairs.

George Washington favored a pie of sweetbreads, particularly those baked by his wife, Martha, who was considered

an outstanding cook. A recipe for one can be found in *Martha Washington's Booke of Cookery and Booke of Sweetmeats* by Karen Hess (Columbia University Press, 1981), which features dishes prepared at Mount Vernon.

On Every Coast and In Between

Mystic, Conn., was a thriving waterfront village during the 1800s, a period when whalers left their families and set out for sea. Whalers spent months, sometimes even years, searching the ocean for whales to harvest. During their long wait, the often-lonely men used knives, whale teeth and whalebone as tools to create scrimshaw and occupy their time. Strong hands produced delicate work, such as replicas of ships, whales and seabirds. Their most popular carvings were wooden rolling pins inlaid with whale ivory, and pastry wheels, pie crimpers and jagers carved into serpents, doves and mermaids. (Turn to page 4 of this issue to see a jagger made out of whalebone.) These beautiful tools were used by every whaler's wife from Mystic to New Bedford, Conn.

All along the Connecticut shoreline, whalers' wives baked pies and placed them in ice and snow until they froze.

As American As— Mark Twain

While traveling in Europe in 1878, Mark Twain developed a severe distaste for the food offered. In *A Tramp Abroad*, written in 1880, he wrote: "I have selected a few dishes, and made out a little bill of fare, which will go home in the steamer that precedes me, and be hot when I arrive..." On his must-eat list: peach pie, American mince pie, pumpkin pie, squash pie and, of course, apple pie.

Whaleboats at sea in winter carried frozen pies on board. Commercial development led to New Englanders acquiring exotic indulgences from faraway lands—rum, ginger, vanilla beans, tropical fruits and spices—which bakers added to make their pies extra-special.

Meanwhile in the Midwest, many women used their Saturdays to bake pies and bread. A pie at every meal became a farm tradition, earning the region the moniker of "The Pie Belt."

Key lime juice, eggs, sweetened condensed milk and a traditional meringue topping created key lime pie in Florida's Key West in the late 1800s. Tart, aromatic ingredients combined to make a thick filling. At first cooks didn't bake the pie in order to produce the proper consistency, but today these pies are baked for a brief period because of the danger of consuming raw eggs.

In the late 19th-century ovens of Pennsylvania, shoofly pie, a crumb-topped filling concocted from molasses, sugar, shortening and eggs, was born. The origin of the name is debated. One

Here is a modern version of Martha Washington's
"Pie of Sweetbreads" recipe:

theory: If flies don't shoo, they are likely to land on the luscious, sticky molasses that develops when the pie cools, and become entrapped in treacle. Food historian William Woys Weaver, author of *Pennsylvania Dutch Country Cooking* (Artabras, 1997), says the pie originated at Philadelphia's U.S. Centennial Celebration of 1876. "Centennial cake" became shoofly pie when it reached the Pennsylvania Dutch region.

Modern Pies

In 1928, Clarence Birdseye invented the double belt freezer, forerunner of contemporary freezing technology. The "Birds Eye" company introduced frozen food to consumers in 1930. Carl Swanson and Harold Morton

- Drop a sweetbread into acidulated, salted boiling water and cook slowly for 20 minutes.
- Plunge into cold water.
- Drain and cut into cubes.
- Stew a pint of oysters until the edges curl.
- Add two tablespoons of butter creamed with one tablespoon of flour, one cup cream and the yolks of three eggs well beaten.

- Season with salt and pepper to taste.
- Line a deep baking dish with puff paste (dough).
- Put in a layer of oysters, then a layer of sweetbreads until the dish is nearly full.
- Pour the sauce over all and put a crust on top.
- Bake until the paste is a delicate brown.



concentrated on beef, chicken and turkey pot pies. When Amanda Smith's son, Robert, began selling slices of his mom's pies at the YMCA, in Pottstown,

Pa., a business was born. By 1930, Mrs. Smith's Pies served the northeast United States—20 years later, the company began producing frozen pies.

Pizza pie emigrated to America from southern Italy around the turn of the 20th century. First primarily enjoyed in New England and Mid-Atlantic cities, by the late 1930s, pizzerias had cropped up in cities on both coasts. When American soldiers returned home after World War II, a love of pizza went national.

Three distinct styles of pizza vie for the honor of "favorite." New York style is traditionally a thin crust made with a few toppings, closer to the style of pizza baked in Naples, Italy. West Coast style is a thick, double-crust pizza with many more toppings. And deep dish pizza originated at Chicago's Pizzeria Uno in 1943.

Today, about 3 billion pizzas are sold annually in the United States. The biggest pizza sales occur on Super Bowl Sunday, New Year's Eve, Halloween, the night before Thanksgiving and New Year's Day. Americans eat 100 acres of pizza a day or about 350 slices per second.

From the pharaoh's table to the neighborhood pizza parlor, pie, by any name, with almost any stuffing and in almost every country, remains popular.



bee hive Ovens

(The Buzz
About)

— By Marilyn Sassi, Ronald F. Kingsley and Claire Hamilton —

The fireplace in an early American home was central to family living. It not only served as a source of heat, but it was also the location for open-hearth cooking. A bake oven, made of bricks, was often located within a hearth of the fireplace and used to bake bread, pies and meat. Some Colonial families built separate bake houses, which reduced the heat, grease and smoke in the main residence, as well as decreased the chance of a fire spreading.

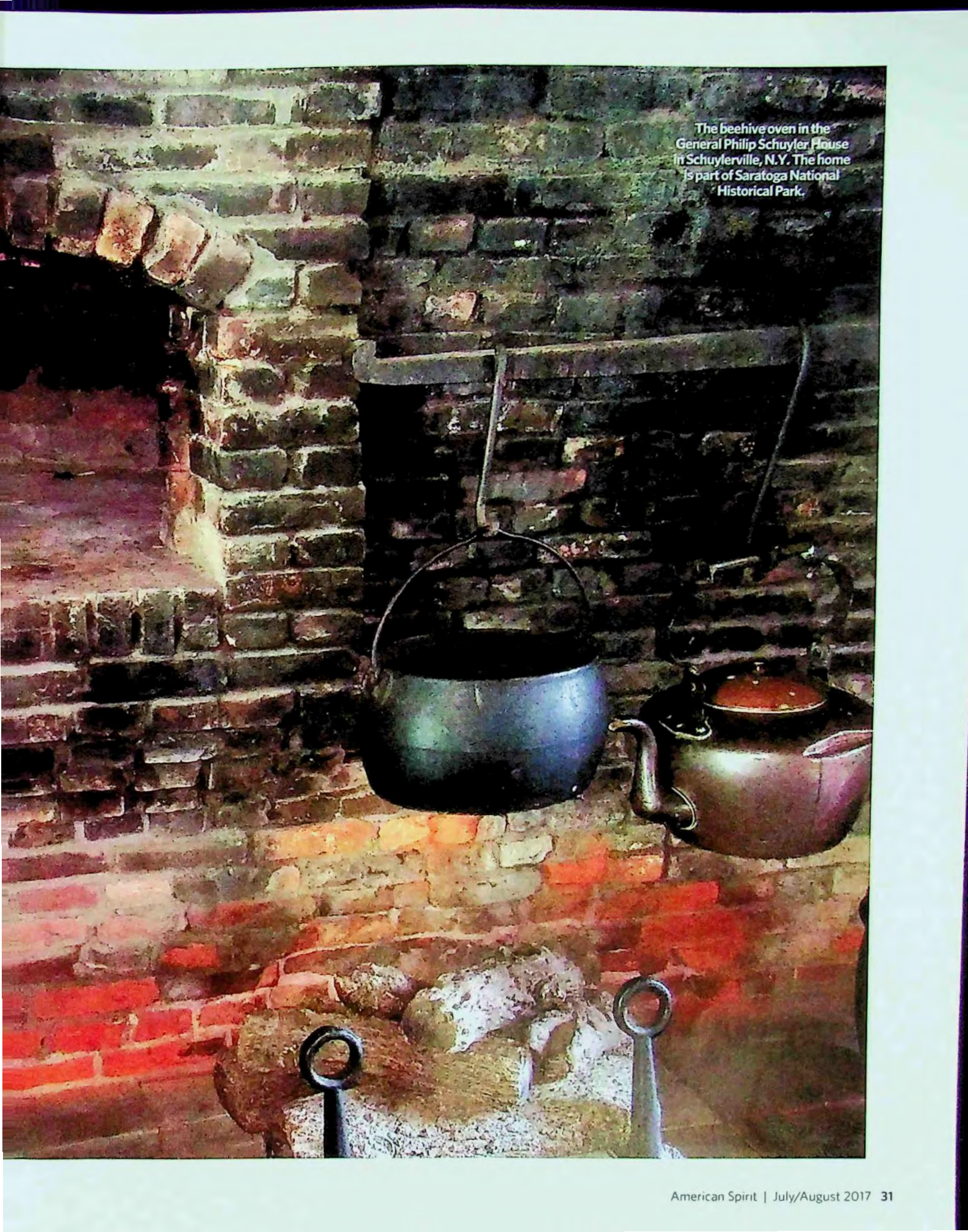
One innovation in the bake oven was the development of the beehive oven, named for its domed or oval shape. A beehive oven was constructed on an exterior wall and usually protruded from the outside of the house, though some were built separately from the house. This type of oven was known to the ancient Greeks, later adopted by the Romans, and common in the Middle Ages in Europe. In the 17th century, the style made its way

from Europe to America. While beehive ovens were not a common feature in most Colonial period houses, evidence of them has been found in homes in the New England and Mid-Atlantic regions, particularly on property formerly owned by the Dutch.

The Benefits of a Beehive

In 17th-century America, fireplaces were deep and large, running close





The beehive oven in the General Philip Schuyler House in Schuylerville, N.Y. The home is part of Saratoga National Historical Park.

to the full width of a room. Dutch immigrants in New York constructed fireplaces without sides or jambs and with an open hood to draw smoke outside through a chimney. By the 18th century, fireplaces became somewhat smaller. When ovens were introduced to a fireplace's design, they were placed on the back wall of the fireplace or inside it.

The beehive oven, in contrast, was positioned at the side of the fireplace or completely outside the house. A flue or duct located in the wall of the beehive usually allowed both the fireplace and beehive to share a chimney. The beehive oven was constructed of clay, brick or stone. When a beehive oven was built with brick but not covered with a protective coat of mortar, a pitched roof-type structure was erected over it to protect it from the elements.

The combination of its shape plus its exterior position made the beehive oven an improvement over a traditional interior bake oven in both the quantity of food that could be baked and the duration of time the oven could maintain its temperature. The large dome shape took many hours to heat from an initial fire—usually built with kindling, pine cones and candlewax wrapped in paper—started within it. But once it did heat up, the beehive oven could retain a substantial amount of heat—up to 500 degrees—and greatly extend cooking times. The interior door remained open during firing, providing a draft for the flame.

Once the small pieces of kindling were reduced to ash, the debris was shoveled out using a long-handled shovel called a peel. Peels were also used for moving food in and out of a bake oven. Foods that took the longest time were placed in first. Custards and pies were placed in last. Steaming was done in the oven employing the same water suspension methods used on the hearth.

The Historic Teller House and its Beehive Oven

In 1639, Willem Teller of Holland arrived in Fort Orange—the first



Above: The Teller House today
Left: Current Teller House fireplace with beehive oven opening on the far left

permanent Dutch settlement in New Netherland and where Albany, N.Y., later developed—in the service of the Dutch West India Company. He held many positions of influence in the Dutch colony, engaged in the fur trade, and was one of 15 proprietors of the Schenectady Patent, or land grant of 1664. His family built its original Dutch-style house around 1740 on the pasture land granted to Willem.

The original one-room house still retains vestiges of its Dutch history, including an original stone foundation and evidence of an original fireplace as well as framing for a stairway hidden beneath the beams. In the 1760s or early 1770s, the early house was encapsulated by a much larger home in the Georgian style, making it more formal and up-to-date. The main characteristic was its gambrel roof, which allowed more head room and space in an upper story. It also

featured a Georgian-style center hall plan, with a kitchen in the basement or off the back.

A shed-like addition was constructed along the rear of the Teller House around 1799. It is in this addition that the Rumford fireplace—a tall, shallow fireplace with angled sides—and beehive oven were constructed in the keeping room, adjacent to the present-day kitchen.

Unfortunately, the Teller House fell into total disrepair until it was purchased by Axel Frieberg, who was responsible for restoring the house in 1976 to its original glory. He hired Robbe Pierce Stimson as an apprentice on the project in 1976. Stimson began restoring the beehive oven according to the physical evidence he had collected. First, he discovered the footings, from which he could determine the size and shape of the oven's base. (Stimson elected to use cement blocks when reconstructing the base.) He was able to determine the height and width of the beehive oven by taking interior measurements from the original Rumford fireplace and beehive opening. Prior to the restoration, the

Shadow of a Beehive at Van Antwerpen Farm

When an attached beehive oven is removed, it often leaves evidence of its former presence on the outside wall and within the ground below. That's what Ronald F. Kingsley and Louise Basa of the Community Archaeology Program at Schenectady County Community College discovered after conducting an archaeological investigation of the late 18th-century Van Antwerpen farmhouse. The building is currently enclosed within a portion of a sprawling brick Federal-style home located in Niskayuna Township, N.Y. The outside dirt floor and brick fireplace wall of an attached mudroom addition revealed evidence of a former beehive oven. A faint outline of the dome and oven cavity remain (see image on right). Excavation of the soil below exposed a stain outline of two square upright posts adjacent to the wall, either of the former base or possibly those supporting an overhanging roof over the oven.



original Rumford fireplace and beehive oven had been hidden from view by plywood boards.

Evidence found inside the house next to the Rumford fireplace lined up with exterior measurements. A small rectangular-shaped flue, located on one of the interior walls (approximately one brick deep from the mouth of the opening) led directly into the fireplace chimney. Stimson—who is now an architectural historian and author of *Hudson River Villas*—used hard-fired brick in the shaping of the dome. These hard-fired bricks were arranged over a flexible wood mold. The design was copied from

several different examples of the same type. Typically, this type of beehive oven would have had a final coating of mortar applied over the top for protection. However, in the case of the Teller House beehive, Stimson elected to utilize cement since it would hold up for a longer period of time than the much softer mortar.

A Cooking Experiment

In 1995, Richard and Linda Wegener, then-owners of the Teller House, began using the beehive oven for cooking. They started, festively enough, with pizza. The Wegeners started a fire in the oven at 4 a.m. and tested it throughout the day to see how long it took to reach the ideal temperature of 450 degrees. Instead of using the typical Colonial woman's decidedly non-scientific method of testing the temperature—reaching in a hand or forearm to feel if the desired temperature had been reached—Richard relied upon a modern thermometer. It took until 6 p.m. for the oven to reach 400 degrees, and then, within a few minutes, it jumped up to 450 degrees.

The Wegeners' next quest was much more ambitious: to prepare a full Thanksgiving dinner using the beehive oven and the Rumford fireplace. A fire was once again started well before dawn. A large, bone-in turkey breast was placed in a cast-iron roasting

pan along with white wine and garlic, carrots, parsnips and red-skinned potatoes. Two loaves of yeast bread went in next, followed by an apple pie. A large iron kettle was hung directly over the fire and filled with water for boiling potatoes for mashing.

The dinner was a huge success, and guests commented that everything was cooked to perfection. The only deviation from the traditional oven baking was that the opening into the room was not sealed. There was so much heat being generated by the stored supply in the beehive dome that, while the dinner baked, the room was heated as well. 🍴

Marilyn Sassi has been the owner of the Teller House since 2002. She has been a museum curator and is now an adjunct instructor at several colleges in the Albany, N.Y. area.

Ronald F. Kingsley, Ed.D., a retired emeritus professor of education at Kent State University, served as an adjunct archaeologist and developer of the Community Archaeology Program at Schenectady County Community College. He currently volunteers as an archaeologist with the Schenectady County Historical Society.

*Claire Hamilton is a graduate of the Community Archaeology Program at Schenectady County Community College. Her research findings were published in her book, *The Teller Pasture*, which features the history of the Teller House.*

Circa-1880 print of the
front elevation of the
González-Alvarez House



layers upon layers

*González-Alvarez House Preserves
Florida History and Reflects Its
Owners' Distinctive Styles*

By Bill Hudgins

Photography courtesy
of Rob Futrell and the
St. Augustine
Historical Society

Founded in 1565, St. Augustine, Fla., is considered the oldest continuously occupied European and African settlement in the continental United States. That makes its oldest structure—the González-Alvarez house built circa 1723—seem a relative newcomer. But its walls embrace much of the city's history, said Charles Tingley, senior research librarian for the St. Augustine Historical Society (SAHS).

Sometimes called "The Ancient City," St. Augustine was one of a series of city-fortresses that Spain built in Florida and the Caribbean to protect and exploit its colonies on the Spanish Main. The Caribbean was a battleground for decades, with territory often changing hands. "St. Augustine had an early history plagued by violence and destruction at the hands of rival European nations," according to the National Park Service (NPS).

The colonists also battled heat, disease and the occasional hurricanes that swept the Florida peninsula. The climate inspired an architectural style that helped alleviate the fierce heat and humidity.

In St. Augustine, settlers used a locally quarried soft limestone made of



A sketch of St. Francis Street by Harry Fenn, a prominent landscape illustrator in the late 19th century

broken shells called coquina to build thick-walled houses. Typical Spanish colonial homes of the early 18th century were one-story buildings with two to four rooms, plus a porch or open room called a loggia, facing the garden side of the house. Where possible, houses were oriented to face south or east to maximize ventilation in the summers. When Great Britain held St. Augustine from 1763 to 1784, the occupiers added bigger porches and second stories to many of the homes, according to the NPS.

The González-Alvarez House, a National Historic Landmark on 14 St. Francis Street, embodies both phases of colonial architectural development, according to the NPS. For a time, it was promoted as the oldest house in America, but research has disproved that claim.

Humble Origins

The house is named in part for its first known occupants, Tomás González y Hernández and his wife. Tomás was born on the island of Tenerife in the Canary Islands and immigrated to Florida, where he joined the Spanish army as an artilleryman. In 1723, he

married a local woman, Maria Francisca de Guevara, whose family had lived in Florida for more than a century.

Because González was a poor soldier, historians believe the house was part of his wife's dowry, Tingley said. It's not known when they moved in, but they were living in the house by August 17, 1727, according to a note in church records related to last rites for one of their 10 children. (Six lived to adulthood.)

The original house was built of rubble masonry, with a loggia. The floor was made of tabby—a crude kind of concrete composed of crushed shells, lime, water and sand sealed with boiled linseed oil. The unglazed windows were covered by rejas—closely spaced wood slats—and shutters.

The González family still lived there in 1763 when an international power struggle upended their lives. Great Britain had taken Cuba from Spain during the Seven Years' War. The island was immensely valuable to Spain's New World trade, and Spain offered to give Florida to the English in exchange for Cuba. Great Britain accepted the deal in the 1763 Treaty of Paris.



Though Spain abided by the treaty, it had no intention of handing over a viable colony, Tingley said. It ordered the roughly 3,000 Spanish colonists in Florida to move to Cuba. Spain even founded a town for the displaced colonists.

Like most of the city's residents, the González family sold their home and left. It stood vacant until Sergeant Major Joseph Peavett, the highest ranking noncommissioned officer of the British occupation force, bought it in 1775.

Peavett and his wife, Mary, turned the building into a tavern. They doubled the size of the house, adding a fireplace and a wooden second story. They also replaced the lattice-like *rejas* and shutters with glass windows.

The second floor featured an unusual "convertible" room, the only one like it in St. Augustine, Tingley said. A folding partition made of five wooden panels divided a 25-by-15-foot room from a smaller 15-by-15-foot bedroom. The partition could be pushed aside and furnishings removed to form one large room suitable for meetings or even dancing.

According to a highly detailed, contemporary city map, outbuildings



included a kitchen and a large, three-room structure labeled "chicken coop."

Another Change of Hands

At the end of the American Revolution, Great Britain returned Florida to Spain. The Peavetts decided to remain in the home. However, Joseph died in 1786 and Mary's inebriate next husband, John Hudson, soon ran through her money and drank himself to death. The tavern was sold at public auction in 1790 to satisfy debts, and it was purchased by Geronimo Alvarez, a recently arrived Spaniard.

The Alvarez family owned and occupied the house until 1882, and they became prominent citizens, Tingley said. Geronimo was elected mayor and acquired considerable real estate, including a plantation, as well as numerous houses and lots in the city, and hundreds of acres of undeveloped land. He died in 1846.



Clockwise from upper left: The garden façade shows the twin arches of the loggia and the remnants of Dr. Carver's Victorian entry hall incorporated into the lower half of the Peavetts' 18th-century two-story porch. • The 18th-century Spanish *bargueño* is a form of chest-like desk. Hypolito González, one of Tomás and María Francisca's sons, became a notary who might have used such a desk in his profession. • Both Mary and Joseph Peavett were literate and lived past middle age. They may have used spectacles like this 18th-century pair.

His son, Antonio, also rose to prominence: He served as secretary to the Spanish governor, and when Florida became a U.S. territory, President John Quincy Adams appointed him clerk of the territorial federal court. Antonio also served two terms as mayor.

Like the Gonzálezes, the Alvarezes gave up the house for a time because of war. The Union Army occupied St. Augustine in 1862, and the Alvarezes, who sympathized with the Confederacy, moved to their farm during the occupation.

Antonio and his wife returned to the house after the war, but when he died a few years later, she moved in with a sister and rented the house. She died in the late 1870s, and her heirs sold the house in 1882 to William Duke of Binghamton, N.Y. The house had declined by then, and Duke spent two years renovating and repairing before selling it to a local dentist, Dr. Charles Carver, and his wife, Mary, in 1884.

Restoration and Preservation

The structure was in decent shape, Tingley said, though the original two-room structure had long since vanished beneath various additions and improvements.

The Hendersons had installed an indoor bathroom and had built a garage. The Carvers had added a two-story concrete and coquina turret that housed a bedroom on the second floor



Drinking, playing cards and smoking long-stemmed ceramic pipes were common activities in 18th-century British taverns, including the one owned by Joseph Peavett.

By this time, the house had been dubbed the oldest in America and, Tingley said, Carver was baffled and irritated when history buffs and curious tourists began knocking on his door asking permission to tour it. In 1898, Carver sold it for \$10,000 to his attorney, J.W. Henderson, who continued to show the house to visitors.

Henderson lived there until 1911, when he sold it to George T. Reddington and Felix Fire, co-founders of the South Beach Alligator Farm—known today as the St. Augustine Alligator Farm Zoological Park.

SAHS purchased it in 1918, along with Tovar House (see sidebar on page 38) and other properties. SAHS has run it as a house museum since 1918—one of the oldest in the country.

and a “Turkish Corner”—a room full of knickknacks and curios—on the ground floor.

Carver also had paneled the downstairs walls, which fortunately preserved the original plaster covering the coquina walls. The house still had a tabby floor—when tabby floors wore out, people usually just poured a couple more inches on top of the previous floor. The original 18th-century floor is at least three layers down, Tingley said.

SAHS launched a major restoration in 1959 that removed the 19th- and 20th-century additions, but preserved the Peavetts’ second story. The house was extensively photographed soon after acquisition in 1918, giving researchers valuable information to guide the restoration.

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Since the 1950s, the historical society has carried out ongoing archaeological exploration of the property, which revealed charred wood more than 2 feet beneath the house, hinting there was an even earlier structure that burned.

Researchers have turned up many other items—including the remains of several Staffordshire transfer-printed pottery chamber pots. The blue-and-white pots were decorated with the “Italian Ruins” pattern still used by Spode today.

Today, the exterior of the González-Alvarez house looks much as it did at the end of the American Revolution, Tingley said. The 10 rooms have been furnished to reflect the tastes and styles of the various owners, with appropriate period pieces or reproductions.

The few pieces directly traceable to the primary owners include some china and a few silver spoons donated by the Alvarez family; a newspaper containing Geronimo’s obituary; and some archaeological finds such as beads, bones, shells and broken china that provide valuable clues about how the inhabitants lived.

The most unusual piece is a carved bowl of volcanic pumice used to filter water. Water seeps through the porous stone, which filters out solid impurities, much to the delight of visitors.

SAHS owns and operates the Oldest House Museum Complex. Admission to the complex includes a guided tour of Florida’s Oldest House, a museum, a changing exhibit gallery, an ornamental garden and a museum store. 🌿



When You Go

The Oldest House Museum Complex is open from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily, with tours every half-hour. Family admission (two adults and children under 18) is \$18. Adult tickets are \$8 each; \$7 for seniors and military. Call (904) 824-2872 or visit saintaugustinehistoricalsociety.org for more information.



The Tovar House’s DAR Connection

Two doors down from the González-Alvarez house stands the somewhat younger Joseph Tovar House, where DAR co-founder Ellen Hardin Walworth lived for a time with her brother, Brigadier General Martin Davis Hardin, said Charles Tingley, senior research librarian for the St. Augustine Historical Society (SAHS).

Dating to at least 1763, the Tovar House at 22 St. Francis Street passed through numerous hands before SAHS acquired it and the González-Alvarez house in 1918. Geronimo Alvarez bought the house at auction in 1791.

He later gave it to his daughter, Teresa Llambias, who sold it in the 1870s to Frances Von Balsam, who rented it to Hardin.

General Hardin was the Union Army’s youngest brigadier general in the Civil War. He lost an arm during the Battle of Mine Run in Orange County, Va., and was wounded three other times. As part of the northern defenses of Washington, D.C., in 1864, he participated in the Battle of Fort Stevens that thwarted Confederate plans to invade the poorly defended Capital.

From 1885 to 1893, General Hardin leased Tovar House as a vacation home and remodeled it extensively. According to the St. Augustine society newspaper, *The Tatler*, he found two old cannonballs embedded in the walls during the renovation and nicknamed the dwelling “Casa del Cañonaza.” There is only one cannonball on display now, Tingley says.

In early 1892, General Hardin invited Mrs. Walworth and her youngest daughter, Reubena, to visit. Mrs. Walworth was enchanted with the cozy house and beautiful setting, according to *Lincoln’s Bold Lion: The Life and Times of Brigadier General Martin Davis Hardin*, by James Huffstodt (Reviewed in the September/October 2016 issue of *American Spirit*). In 1892, she published a whimsical poem, “Casa del Cañonaza,” in *The Tatler*.

The Tovar House is currently undergoing extensive restoration and preservation.

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A MEETING OF MINDS

Ben Franklin's Junto

— By Jamie Roberts —

For the gregarious, curious and intelligent young Benjamin Franklin, there was little he enjoyed as much as a long, profound conversation with a friend or new acquaintance about science, politics, music, art, philosophy—or any one of his many interests. As a young printer in Philadelphia, Franklin cultivated friendships with like-minded people and recruited them to join a club aimed at improving themselves and helping others. These club meetings became a safe space where the author, inventor and diplomat could not only share creative ideas about making the world better, but develop ways to make them reality.

Toward a More Virtuous Life

In 1726, the 20-year-old Benjamin Franklin created a list of 13 virtues to live by. Every week, he would pick a different virtue—whether temperance, frugality, justice or moderation—on which to focus. Though Franklin didn't always practice what he preached, he hoped to inspire others to take small steps to better their lives. "I hope, therefore, that some of my descendants may follow the example and reap the benefit," he wrote in his *Autobiography*.

A year later, in 1727, Franklin organized a group of 12 friends to form the Junto, which he described as "a club of mutual self-improvement." The group of kindred spirits, artists and intellectuals discussed science, government and current events in a structured forum every Friday night. Meetings included conversations about what they were reading and ideas for improving their community.

In his *Autobiography*, Franklin described the aims of the Junto:

"The rules I drew up required that every member, in his turn, should produce one or more queries on any point of Morals, Politics, or Natural Philosophy, to be discuss'd by the company; and once in three months produce and read an essay of his own writing, on any subject he pleased. Our debates were to be under the direction of a president, and to be conducted in the sincere spirit of inquiry after truth, without fondness for dispute or desire of victory; and to prevent warmth,

all expressions of positiveness in opinions or direct contradiction were after some time made contraband and prohibited under small pecuniary penalties."

One of the original members was William Parsons, a shoemaker. When Franklin learned that Parsons voraciously read math books in his free time, he invited him to join. Other members were drawn from many different professions and backgrounds. In *Benjamin Franklin: His Life As He Wrote It* (Harvard University Press, 1989), Esmond Wright described the group as "friends with many interests but linked by a hunger for self-improvement. In it were silversmiths and glaziers, printers and surveyors, shoemakers and ironmasters, all working people and thus, as they also called themselves, a Club of Leather Aprons."

Members all shared deep curiosity about life and a desire to advance themselves intellectually, morally and socially. Despite being the youngest, the charming and charismatic Franklin was their leader. The older members helped him network and navigate the politics of Philadelphia, which would prove helpful later in his career as a statesman.

From Talk to Action

Franklin partially modeled his organization after Puritan minister Cotton Mather's neighborhood benefit societies in Massachusetts. These groups consisted of several married couples who would meet at one another's homes for prayer and discussion, considering questions such as the following:

"Who are in any peculiar adversity; and what may be done to comfort them? What contention or variance may there be among our neighbours; and what may be done for healing it? In what open transgressions do any live? and who shall be desired to carry faithful admonitions to them?"



Historian Esmond Wright described the group as "friends with many interests but linked by a hunger for self-improvement."

Franklin copied this inquiry-based style for the Junto's Friday evening meetings (see sidebar below). He created a list of questions covering intellectual, personal, business and community topics to spark deep, meaningful discussion.

The Junto wasn't all talk, however—meetings became a springboard for public service. The club can be credited with significant and long-lasting civic progress, and members conceived of or spear-

headed important projects, including one of America's first subscription libraries in 1731, volunteer fire-fighting groups, the city public hospital and even the University of Pennsylvania. According to Walter Isaacson in *Benjamin Franklin: An American Life* (Simon and Schuster, 2003), the club "flourished with [Franklin] at the helm for 30 years. Although it operated in relative secrecy, so many sought to join that Franklin empowered each member to form his own spinoff club."

In 1743, one such spinoff was the American Philosophical Society, created to "promote useful knowledge in the Colonies." Franklin proposed that the society, which still exists in Philadelphia, be made up of "ingenious men" who would share information about discoveries being made in their respective fields of study, which included physics, math, geography, philosophy, botany, chemistry and engineering.

Honing His Conversational Skills

A few years after forming the Junto, in October 1730, Franklin wrote a column called "On Conversation," for *The*

Received the 5th Day of May, Anno Dom. 1730 of Mr. Robert Grace — the Sum of Ten Shillings, it being his Payment for the 1st Year, in Pursuance of the Charter and Laws of The Library Company of Philadelphia. *Wm. Smith Secy*

Share of the Library Company of Philadelphia, founded in 1731 by Franklin as a subscription library supported by its shareholders, many of whom were Junto members.

Pennsylvania Gazette, the paper he had purchased a year earlier. In the piece, he gave somewhat tongue-in-cheek advice to help readers not only be liked, but also make arguments that would be more warmly received by their audiences. "Would you win the hearts of others, you must not seem to vie with them, but to admire them," he wrote. "Give them every opportunity of displaying their own qualifications, and when you have indulged their vanity, they will praise you

in turn and prefer you above others ... Such is the vanity of mankind that minding what others say is a much surer way of pleasing them than talking well ourselves."

The column listing conversational sins is witty but pointed, with Franklin judging the greatest offense to be "talking over-much ... which never fails to excite resentment." Other faux pas highlighted in Isaacson's biography: "seeming uninterested, speaking too much about your own life, prying for personal secrets ('an unpardonable rudeness'), telling long and pointless stories ('old folks are most subject to this error, which is one chief reason their company is so often shunned'), contradicting or disputing someone directly, ridiculing or railing against things except in small witty doses ... and spreading scandal."

As Isaacson points out, Franklin's experience with the Junto helped him refine his own rhetorical skills, which he would later use when managing international relations for the young nation as well as presiding over the Pennsylvania delegation to the Constitutional Convention of 1787.

Lines of Inquiry Curious about the format of the Junto? Here are some of the questions Franklin created to guide the discussions.

☞ Have you met with any thing in the author you last read remarkable or suitable to be communicated to the Junto? Particularly in history, morality, poetry, physic, travels, mechanic arts, or other parts of knowledge.

☞ Do you know of any fellow citizen who has lately done a worthy action

deserving praise and imitation? Or who has committed an error proper for us to be warned against and avoid?

☞ Have you lately heard how any present rich man, here or elsewhere, got his estate?

☞ What unhappy effects of intemperance have you lately observed or heard? Of

imprudence? Of passion? Or of any other vice or folly? What happy effects of temperance? Of prudence? Of moderation? Or of any other virtue?

☞ Do you think of any thing at present in which the Junto may be serviceable to mankind? To their country, to their friends, or to themselves?

☞ Do you know of any deserving young beginner lately set up, whom it lies in the power of the Junto any way to encourage?

☞ Is there any difficulty in matters of opinion, of justice, and injustice, which you would gladly have discussed at this time?

☞ Have you lately observed any encroachment on the just liberties of the people?

—From *Benjamin Franklin, Political, Miscellaneous, and Philosophical Pieces*, ed. Benjamin Vaughan (London, 1779).

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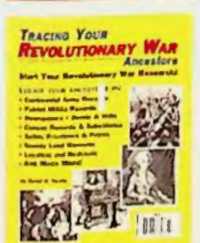
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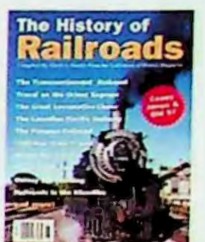
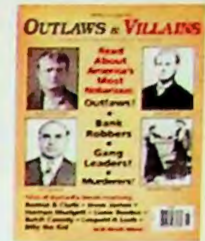
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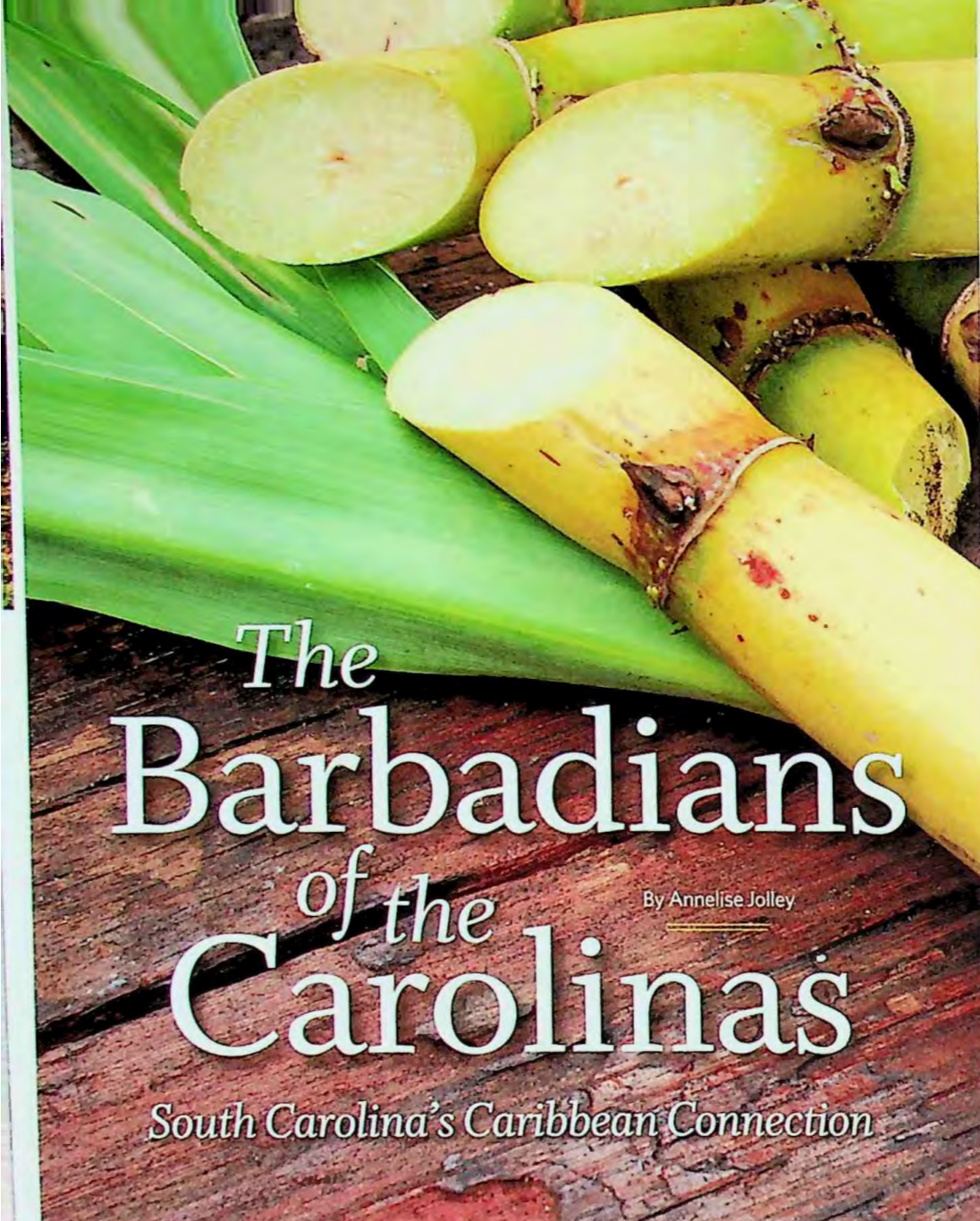
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The Barbadians of the Carolinas

By Annelise Jolley

South Carolina's Caribbean Connection

NORTH OF VENEZUELA IN THE
CARIBBEAN SEA SITS A 166-SQUARE-MILE
ROCK CALLED BARBADOS.

Despite its size, Barbados possesses a legacy that outstrips its geographic borders. Once a world superpower, the island was the epicenter of Britain's West Indian wealth. Settlers from Barbados not only established South Carolina, but they also developed the

plantation system. This legacy can be traced back to one crop: sugar.

A Global Sweet Tooth

Before the 1600s, Barbados was nothing more than a dot in the uncharted Caribbean Sea. When Britain

claimed the island in 1625, English settlers sailed south with indentured servants to tame the land. They planned to grow tobacco and cotton using the labor of poor white men and women. When travelers from Brazil suggested planting sugar, however, the settlers took their advice.

Sugar cane flourished in the warm island climate and before long constituted the colony's main crop and export. Ships carried barrels of the sweetener to English breakfast tables and soon, the British crown and its subjects were hooked. Sugar was king, and Barbados supplied the world with its fix.

Having triggered a global sweet tooth, demand for sugar soon surpassed the island's limited supply. Barbadian landowners needed more laborers to plant and harvest. Instead of using indentured servants from Britain—who could earn their freedom after a few years—to work the plantation, they tapped into the slave trade system already in place.

By the 1660s, Barbados ran the most profitable sugar plantation economy in the entire world. Thanks to this addictive crop, the colony became the financial hub of Britain's Caribbean colonies.

Within a few decades, the island's population swelled to 60,000. Black slaves outnumbered white landowners. While sugar cane seemed infinitely lucrative, the island's resources were finite and scarce, not to mention deforested and depleted. Settlers imagined a territory where they could own larger plantations. From somewhere beyond the island, they felt the tug of emigration.

The Rise of the Plantation System

As repayment for their service, King Charles II gave a swath of American territory, including modern-day North and South Carolina, to eight men. The "Lords Proprietors" studied Barbados' success and decided to replicate the plantation system in Carolina. They lured the first Barbadians north with the

promise of land. They also drafted a Constitution of Carolina, which ratified a system of slavery and gave full property rights to freemen over their slaves, as well as subsidized acreage.

From their exhausted land Barbadian settlers sailed north toward the fabled Carolina. In 1670 the first settlers—the British, Barbadian indentured servants and the slaves who worked on Barbados plantations—landed in Charles Towne and commenced planting sugar and rice, the latter of which flourished in Carolina's low country.

Even though slavery existed in the American Colonies before Barbadians arrived, it was nothing like the large-scale model of Carolina's plantations. "Everything that was tested and tried in Barbados was replicated here in South Carolina," said Rhoda Green, honorary consul of Barbados to the Carolinas.



A replica of a hut and garden used by the settlers at Charles Towne Landing in Charleston, S.C. The state park is the site of the original Carolina Colony, founded by settlers who sailed from Barbados.

Along with human cargo, the two colonies shared goods, ideas and news. British settlers used Barbados as a stopping point en route to South Carolina, carrying communication from the island to North America and further entrenching the cultural and economic exchange. Up until the Revolutionary War, South Carolina and Barbados enjoyed an open channel of transportation and communication.

In those years Carolina resembled a Caribbean island more than any North American colony, and Charles Towne was thought of as a branch of the colony of Barbados. By the mid-1700s, South Carolina, like Barbados, was one of the largest—and wealthiest—jewels in England's colonial crown.

"By the eve of the American Revolution, per capita wealth in the Charleston area would reach a dizzying 2,338 pounds ... almost six times higher than that of either New York or Philadelphia," according to Colin Woodard in *American Nations: A History of the Eleven Rival Regional Cultures of North America* (Viking, 2012).

Understanding the Connection

Today the Barbadian legacy lives on in South Carolina, perhaps nowhere so visibly as in Charleston. Built around the Charles Towne Landing historic site, the port city's palm and myrtle trees, jerk spice and rum, and Colonial buildings all point to Caribbean roots.

"It resembled Bridgetown, the capital of Barbados, with its fine townhouses painted in pastel colors, adorned with tiled roofs and piazzas and built along streets covered in crushed seashells," Woodard writes.

In fact, when Green and her husband, Robert, moved to Charleston in the 1970s, they were amazed to see many of the street names and architecture as the capital of their homeland. "This place was like a big Barbados," she said.

Barbadian architecture can be found in Charleston's iconic single houses, which get their name from long, narrow interiors that are only a single room wide and expansive porches, or piazzas, that run the length of the home. Today, Charleston boasts myriad examples of this architectural style, including the circa-1712 Pink House named for the pink-hued Bermuda stone with which it was constructed, and the early 18th-century Colonel Robert Brewton House.

Local legend suggests this architectural style was actually a tax evasion scheme: Property owners were taxed based on their street frontage, and this style of home helped minimize exposure. But the real reasons were much more practical. The early settlement of Charleston was walled, which

necessitated long, narrow parcels. And then there was the sticky, humid climate to contend with: The piazza typically faced south or west to take advantage of the wind.

Architecture isn't the only Carolinian homage to early Barbadian settlers. According to the Charleston-based Barbados and the Carolinas Legacy Foundation (www.barbadoscarolinas.org), which was founded by Green, Hilton Head, S.C., is named for a Barbadian adventurer, Captain William Hilton. And the local Gullah language, which is spoken up and down the Gullah Geechee Cultural Heritage Corridor, from Wilmington, N.C., to Jacksonville, Fla., is similar to the Barbadian dialect, Bajan.

When Green started the foundation in 2012, she set out to solidify the connection between Barbados and the Carolinas—both the positive and the negative.

Few locals know Bridgetown and Charleston are sisters, though even fewer know how much of South Carolina's history is rooted in a far-flung Caribbean island, she said.

"Understanding this relationship and how it came about is an essential piece to understanding America and the journey all its people have taken," Green said. 🌿



Dolly Sods Wilderness in the Allegheny Mountains of eastern West Virginia

OUR
PATRIOTS

EBENEZER ZANE

By Lena Anthony

Trailblazer of the Frontier

In the fall of 1768, the Treaty of Fort Stanwix formally established a new boundary between the Colonies and American Indian territory. Previously at the Eastern Continental Divide, the new limit for Colonial expansion was set at the Ohio River. The following year, the first Colonial explorers arrived to the northwestern-most frontier. Ebenezer Zane, a surveyor, along with brothers Silas and Jonathan, set out from his home some 180 miles away in the Virginia Colony, navigated the deep, unforgiving wilderness of the Allegheny Mountains, and laid claim to lands where Wheeling Creek and the Ohio River converge, in present-day Wheeling, W.Va.

By 1774, he relocated his family, which also included another brother Isaac and sister Betty, and helped to establish a fort there, creating not only a settlement, but also an enduring legacy of heroism and hard work, struggle and survival. Little is known about Zane, but the name lives on in present-day people, places and stories.

Fortifying the Frontier

Records confirming the date of Zane's arrival in Wheeling don't exist, but by the time George Washington surveyed the area in October 1770, it seems the Zane brothers had already been there.

"... We were told by the Indians with us that three men from Virginia ... had marked the Land from hence ...," Washington wrote as part of his "Remarks and Occurs. in October [1770]." Based on Washington's description, Zane had already scooped up thousands of acres in and around Wheeling.

In 1774, the area was embroiled in Lord Dunmore's War, a conflict between the Virginia Colony and the Shawnee and Mingo American Indians, and the nascent settlement required protection. At the suggestion of leaders at nearby Fort Pitt and with approval by the royal governor of Virginia, Fort Fincastle was constructed.

Later named Fort Henry for Patrick Henry, Fort Fincastle was “built out of necessity,” explained Richard Klein and Alan Cooper in “The Fort Henry Story,” an article published by the Fort Henry Bicentennial Committee in 1982. “It was not erected by any specific plan or design, but was one of a number of similar forts built to protect settlers on the frontier in the middle years of the 1770s.”

Supposedly built about 50 feet from Ebenezer Zane’s blockhouse, Fort Henry was situated on about half an acre in present-day downtown Wheeling. Small in size, the fort derived its defensive power from its location.

“The fort ... was defended on three sides by the topography,” according to “The Fort Henry Story.” “On the south and west (river) sides, the bluff would have prevented or greatly hindered assaults. On the north, the ravine would have done about the same. The only level ingress would have been from the east, and thus Zane’s blockhouse would have represented protection for the entrance since attackers would have had to pass by it to attack the fort, and thus would have been caught in a crossfire between the fort and the blockhouse.”

The Frontier and American Independence

Fort Henry saw two major skirmishes during the American Revolution. The First Siege of Fort Henry took place in 1777, when Shawnee, Mingo and Wyandot tribes attacked the frontier settlement. The Second Siege of Fort Henry took place in 1782, when British forces joined the American Indian tribes in fighting the colonists. Zane reported what happened in a September 14, 1782, letter to William Irvine, a brigadier general in the Continental Army and commander of the army’s Western Department at Fort Pitt.

According to this account, a force consisting of a British captain, 40 regular soldiers and 260 American Indians made four attempts to storm the fort in two days, but to no avail—the enemy retreated.

Brother Silas, not Ebenezer, was likely commander of the fort at that time, but because of Ebenezer’s centrally situated blockhouse, historians agree that he probably played an instrumental role in fighting off the enemy.

A Legend in the Making

Ebenezer’s younger sister, Betty, was also thought to have received her Patriot stripes during this battle. As Charles Wingerter describes in *History of Greater Wheeling and Vicinity* (Lewis Publishing Company, 1912): “When the powder in the fort began to give out, and it became necessary for someone to run across the open space to secure a new supply, all accounts

agree that one of the women in the garrison volunteered for the service, returning with the powder in her apron.”

Based on early accounts, Betty was thought to have been that brave woman. But, Wingerter pointed out, an eyewitness account recorded some 67 years later ascribed the heroic deed to Molly Scott—and placed the need for the gunpowder in the Zane house.

“Beyond stating the conflicting versions of this historic incident, nothing can be added to decide the controversy,” Wingerter concluded. “The strength of local tradition and the earliest published accounts incline the honor of Betty Zane.”

A Savvy Surveyor

After the Revolution ended, Zane continued his involvement in public matters related to his frontier home. In 1788,



Though there are conflicting accounts of the story, an 1851 lithograph illustrates the oft-told tale of Ebenezer’s sister, Betty Zane, passing through hostile Indian lines to obtain gunpowder for the besieged garrison at Fort Henry, Va., in 1777.

as one of 168 delegates to the Virginia Ratifying Convention, he voted in favor of ratification of the U.S. Constitution.

“He thought a stronger national government would cause a rise in land sales by offering greater protection from Native Americans and by improving transportation,” according to Andrew Cayton in *American National Biography Online* (Oxford University Press, 2000).

In 1795, Zane wrote to James Madison, then a representative in the U.S. House, to recommend John McIntire, his son-in-law and business partner, “On the Subject of Opening a Land Office for the Sail [sic] of the Western Land.”

By the close of the 18th century, Wheeling was becoming a burgeoning center of both industry and population, thanks in large part to Zane. The town of Wheeling was officially established in 1795, and the county seat was relocated there two years later.

In April 1796, Zane was authorized by Congress to build a road connecting Wheeling to Limestone (now Maysville, Ky.). Zane—and Congress—believed a major road would encourage more frontier settlement and help boost trade. To build the road, Zane, his brother Jonathan, son-in-law McIntire and an American Indian guide often followed existing footpaths. When it opened the following year, Zane's Trace was little more than a 230-mile-long primitive path, but it would be the only major road in Ohio until after the War of 1812. Before bridges were built, ferries helped travelers make river crossings. Meanwhile, settlements, such as Zanesville, Ohio (named in Ebenezer's honor), as well as taverns and inns, sprang up along the road after its completion.

The National Road, started in 1811, and Route 40, built in 1926, followed some of Zane's Trace. In 2003, the Marietta

The Ebenezer Zane Cabin is now located in the Helen Wonders Blue Memorial Park in Zanesfield, Ohio. Built circa 1805, it was moved to its current site and rebuilt in 1997.



DAR Chapter, Marietta, Ohio, helped fund a Zane's Trace marker in New Concord, Ohio, along U.S. 40. 🍁

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125 Years of a DAR Magazine

The first DAR magazine, *The American Monthly Magazine*, was published in July 1892—125 years ago this July. We can thank Ellen Hardin Walworth, one of the four DAR founders, for spearheading the publication that is now one of the oldest continuously published magazines in the nation.

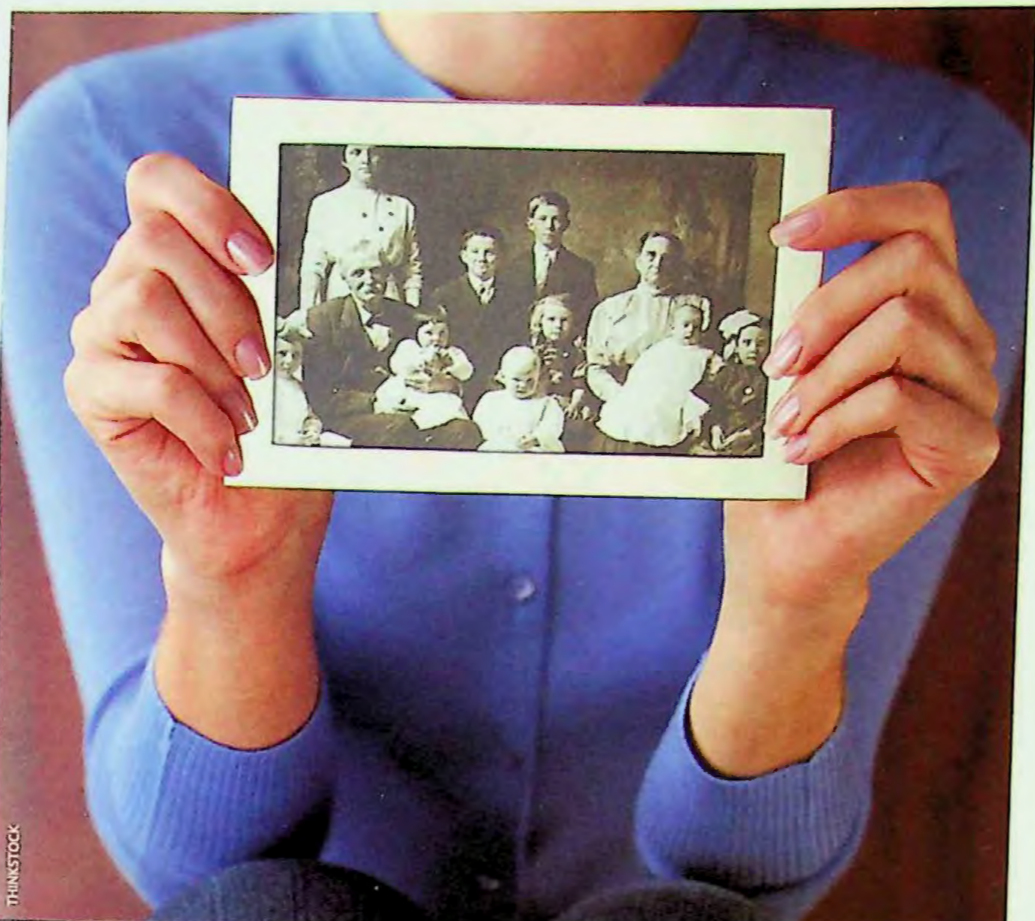
In 1892, Mrs. Walworth became the first editor of *The American Monthly Magazine*.

Mrs. Walworth—who earned her law degree at New York University—served as the editor for two years, until July 1894. During her tenure, the magazine featured poems and drawings from her daughter, Reubena Hyde Walworth, also a DAR member.

The publication was renamed *DAR Magazine* in 1913. In 2001, the NSDAR split the content into two publications: a magazine called *American Spirit*, focusing on American history, historic preservation, patriotism, genealogy and civics education, and *Daughters*, a newsletter covering DAR member business.

Look closely at the first issue, above the banner of *The American Monthly Magazine*. Across the top in script is the original DAR motto: *Amor Patriae*, Latin for “love of country.” According to *A Century of Service: The Story of the DAR* (NSDAR, 1991), it was only the motto for one month. DAR member Flora Adams Darling requested it be changed, and on December 11, 1890, the motto became “Home and Country.” This DAR motto expanded to “God, Home, and Country,” and was changed on the current DAR seal, adopted in 1978.

THINKSTOCK



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DAR recognizes as Patriots not only soldiers, but also anyone who contributed to the cause of American freedom. To find out if your ancestor is recognized by the DAR as a Revolutionary Patriot, use the request form available online. Visit www.dar.org and click on "Membership."

How many members does the National Society have?

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